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HISTORICAL RECORDS,

OF THE

British Army,

Comprising the

History of every Regiment,

IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

By Richard Cannon Esq.re

Adjutant Generals Office, Horse Guards.

London

Printed by Authority:

1837.

Shoosters & 21 Strand.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE

BRITISH ARMY.

PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

THE SEVENTH,

OR

PRINCESS ROYAL'S REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS

LONDON:
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS,
14, Charing Cross.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE-GUARDS,
1st January, 1836.

His Majesty has been pleased to command, that, with a view of doing the fullest justice to Regiments, as well as to Individuals who have distinguished themselves by their Bravery in Action with the Enemy, an Account of the Services of every Regiment in the British Army shall be published under the superintendence and direction of the Adjutant-General; and that this Account shall contain the following particulars: *viz.*,

—— The Period and Circumstances of the Original Formation of the Regiment; The Stations at which it has been from time to time employed; The Battles, Sieges, and other Military Operations, in which it has been engaged, particularly specifying any Achievement it may have performed, and the Colours, Trophies, &c., it may have captured from the Enemy.

—— The Names of the Officers and the number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, Killed or Wounded by the Enemy, specifying the Place and Date of the Action.

—— The Names of those Officers, who, in consideration of their Gallant Services and Meritorious Conduct in Engagements with the Enemy, have been distinguished with Titles, Medals, or other Marks of His Majesty's gracious favour.

—— The Names of all such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates as may have specially signalized themselves in Action.

And,

—— The Badges and Devices which the Regiment may have been permitted to bear, and the Causes on account of which such Badges or Devices, or any other Marks of Distinction, have been granted.

By Command of the Right Honourable
GENERAL LORD HILL,
Commanding-in-Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

PREFACE.

THE character and credit of the British Army must chiefly depend upon the zeal and ardour, by which all who enter into its service are animated, and consequently it is of the highest importance that any measure calculated to excite the spirit of emulation, by which alone great and gallant actions are achieved, should be adopted.

Nothing can more fully tend to the accomplishment of this desirable object, than a full display of the noble deeds with which the Military History of our country abounds. To hold forth these bright examples to the imitation of the youthful soldier, and thus to incite him to emulate the meritorious conduct of those who have preceded him in their honourable career, are among the motives that have given rise to the present publication.

The operations of the British Troops are, indeed, announced in the 'London Gazette,' from whence they are transferred into the public prints: the achievements of our armies are thus made known at the time of their occurrence, and receive the tribute of praise and admiration to which they are entitled. On extraordinary occasions, the Houses of Parliament have been in the habit of conferring on the Commanders, and the

Officers and Troops acting under their orders, expressions of approbation and of thanks for their skill and bravery, and these testimonials, confirmed by the high honour of their Sovereign's Approbation, constitute the reward which the soldier most highly prizes.

It has not, however, until late years, been the practice (which appears to have long prevailed in some of the Continental armies) for British Regiments to keep regular records of their services and achievements. Hence some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining, particularly from the old Regiments, an authentic account of their origin and subsequent services.

This defect will now be remedied, in consequence of His Majesty having been pleased to command, that every Regiment shall in future keep a full and ample record of its services at home and abroad.

From the materials thus collected, the country will henceforth derive information as to the difficulties and privations which chequer the career of those who embrace the military profession. In Great Britain, where so large a number of persons are devoted to the active concerns of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and where these pursuits have, for so long a period, been undisturbed by the *presence of war*, which few other countries have escaped, comparatively little is known of the vicissitudes of active service, and of the casualties of climate, to which, even during peace, the British Troops are exposed in every part of the globe, with little or no interval of repose.

In their tranquil enjoyment of the blessings which the

country derives from the industry and the enterprise of the agriculturist and the trader, its happy inhabitants may be supposed not often to reflect on the perilous duties of the soldier and the sailor,—on their sufferings,—and on the sacrifice of valuable life, by which so many national benefits are obtained and preserved.

The conduct of the British Troops, their valour, and endurance, have shone conspicuously under great and trying difficulties; and their character has been established in Continental warfare by the irresistible spirit with which they have effected debarkations in spite of the most formidable opposition, and by the gallantry and steadiness with which they have maintained their advantages against superior numbers.

In the official Reports made by the respective Commanders, ample justice has generally been done to the gallant exertions of the Corps employed; but the details of their services, and of acts of individual bravery, can only be fully given in the Annals of the various Regiments.

These Records are now preparing for publication, under His Majesty's special authority, by Mr. RICHARD CANNON, Principal Clerk of the Adjutant-General's Office; and while the perusal of them cannot fail to be useful and interesting to military men of every rank, it is considered that they will also afford entertainment and information to the general reader, particularly to those who may have served in the Army, or who have relatives in the Service.

There exists in the breasts of most of those who have served, or are serving, in the Army, an *Esprit de Corps*—an attach-

ment to every thing belonging to their Regiment; to such persons a narrative of the services of their own Corps cannot fail to prove interesting. Authentic accounts of the actions of the great,—the valiant,—the loyal, have always been of paramount interest with a brave and civilised people. Great Britain has produced a race of heroes who, in moments of danger and terror, have stood, "firm as the rocks of their native shore;" and when half the World has been arrayed against them, they have fought the battles of their Country with unshaken fortitude. It is presumed that a record of achievements in war,—victories so complete and surprising, gained by our countrymen,—our brothers—our fellow-citizens in arms,—a record which revives the memory of the brave, and brings their gallant deeds before us, will certainly prove acceptable to the public.

Biographical memoirs of the Colonels and other distinguished Officers, will be introduced in the Records of their respective Regiments, and the Honorary Distinctions which have, from time to time, been conferred upon each Regiment, as testifying the value and importance of its services, will be faithfully set forth.

As a convenient mode of Publication, the Record of each Regiment will be printed in a distinct number, so that when the whole shall be completed, the Parts may be bound up in numerical succession.

INTRODUCTION.

THE ancient Armies of England were composed of Horse and Foot; but the feudal troops established by William the Conqueror in 1086, consisted almost entirely of Horse. Under the feudal system, every holder of land amounting to what was termed a "knight's fee," was required to provide a charger, a coat of mail, a helmet, a shield, and a lance, and to serve the Crown a period of forty days in each year at his own expense; and the great landholders had to provide armed men in proportion to the extent of their estates; consequently the ranks of the feudal Cavalry were completed with men of property, and the vassals and tenants of the great barons, who led their dependents to the field in person.

In the succeeding reigns the Cavalry of the Army was composed of Knights (or men at arms) and Hobiliers (or horsemen of inferior degree); and the Infantry of spear and battle-axe men, cross-bowmen, and archers. The Knights wore armour on every part of the body, and their weapons were a lance, a sword, and a small dagger. The Hobiliers were accoutred and armed

for the light and less important services of war, and were not considered qualified for a charge in line. Mounted Archers * were also introduced, and the English nation eventually became pre-eminent in the use of the bow.

About the time of Queen Mary the appellation of "*Men at Arms*" was changed to that of "*Spears* and *Launces*." The introduction of fire-arms ultimately occasioned the lance to fall into disuse, and the title of the Horsemen of the first degree was changed to "*Cuirassiers*." The Cuirassiers were armed *cap-à-pié*, and their weapons were a sword with a straight narrow blade and sharp point, and a pair of large pistols, called petrenels; and the Hobiliers carried carbines. The Infantry carried pikes, matchlocks, and swords. The introduction of fire-arms occasioned the formation of regiments armed and equipped as infantry, but mounted on small horses for the sake of expedition of movement, and these were styled "*Dragoons*;" a small portion of the military force of the kingdom, however, consisted of this description of troops.

The formation of the present Army commenced

* In the 14th year of the reign of Edward IV. a small force was established in Ireland by Parliament, consisting of 120 Archers on horseback, 40 Horsemen, and 40 Pages.

after the Restoration in 1660, with the establishment of regular corps of Horse and Foot; the Horsemen were cuirassiers, but only wore armour on the head and body; and the Foot were pikemen and musketeers. The arms which each description of force carried, are described in the following extract from the "Regulations of King Charles II.," dated 5th May, 1663:—

"Each Horseman to have for his defensive "armes, back, breast, and pot; and for his offen- "sive armes, a sword, and a case of pistolls, the "barrels whereof are not to be und^r^. foorteen "inches in length; and each Trooper of Our "Guards to have a carbine, besides the aforesaid "armes. And the Foote to have each souldier a "sword, and each pikeman a pike of 16 foote "long and not und^r^.; and each musqueteer a "musquet, with a collar of bandaliers, the barrels "of which musquet to be about foor foote long, "and to conteine a bullet, foorteen of which shall "weigh a pound weight*."

The ranks of the Troops of Horse were at this period composed of men of some property—generally the sons of substantial yeomen: the young men received as recruits provided their own horses,

* Military Papers, State Paper Office.

and they were placed on a rate of pay sufficient to give them a respectable station in society.

On the breaking out of the war with Holland, in the spring of 1672, a Regiment of Dragoons was raised*; the Dragoons were placed on a lower rate of pay than the Horse; and the Regiment was armed similar to the Infantry, excepting that a limited number of the men carried halberds instead of pikes, and the others muskets and bayonets; and a few men in each Troop had pistols; as appears by a warrant dated the 2nd of April, 1672, of which the following is an extract:—

"CHARLES R.

"Our will and pleasure is, that a Regi-
"ment of Dragoones which we have established
"and ordered to be raised, in twelve Troopes of
"fourscore in each beside officers, who are to be
"under the command of Our most deare and most
"intirely beloved Cousin Prince Rupert, shall
"be armed out of Our stoares remaining within
"Our office of the Ordinance, as followeth; that
"is to say, three corporalls, two serjeants, the
"gentlemen at armes, and twelve souldiers of
"each of the said twelve Troopes, are to have and
"carry each of them one halbard, and one case

* This Regiment was disbanded after the Peace in 1674.

" of pistolls with holsters; and the rest of the " souldiers of the several Troopes aforesaid, are " to have and to carry each of them one match- " locke musquet, with a collar of bandaliers, and " also to have and to carry one bayonet *, or great knife. That each lieutenant have and carry " one partizan; and that two drums be delivered " out for each Troope of the said Regiment †."

Several regiments of Horse and Dragoons were raised in the first year of the reign of King James II.; and the horsemen carried a short carbine ‡ in addition to the sword and pair of pistols: and in a Regulation dated the 21st of February, 1687, the arms of the Dragoons at that period are commanded to be as follow:—

"The Dragoons to have snaphanse musquets, " strapt, with bright barrels of three foote eight " inches long, cartouch-boxes, bayonetts, granado " pouches, bucketts, and hammer-hatchetts."

After several years' experience, little advantage was found to accrue from having Cavalry Regiments formed almost exclusively for engaging the

* This appears to be the first introduction of *bayonets* into the English Army. † State Paper Office.

‡ The first issue of carbines to the regular Horse appears to have taken place in 1678; the Life Guards, however, carried carbines from their formation in 1660.—Vide the 'Historical Record of the Life Guards.'

enemy on foot; and, the Horse having laid aside their armour, the arms and equipment of Horse and Dragoons were so nearly assimilated, that there remained little distinction besides the name and rate of pay. The introduction of improvements into the mounting, arming, and equipment of Dragoons rendered them competent to the performance of every description of service required of Cavalry; and, while the long musket and bayonet were retained, to enable them to act as Infantry, if necessary, they were found to be equally efficient, and of equal value to the nation, as Cavalry, with the Regiments of Horse.

In the several augmentations made to the regular Army after the early part of the reign of Queen Anne, no new Regiments of Horse were raised for permanent service; and in 1746 King George II. reduced three of the old Regiments of Horse to the quality and pay of Dragoons; at the same time, His Majesty gave them the title of First, Second, and Third Regiments of *Dragoon Guards:* and in 1788 the same alteration was made in the remaining four Regiments of Horse, which then became the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments of *Dragoon Guards.*

At present there are only three Regiments which are styled *Horse* in the British Army,

namely, the two Regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, to whom cuirasses have recently been restored. The other Cavalry Regiments consist of Dragoon Guards, Heavy and Light Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers; and although the long musket and bayonet have been laid aside by the whole of the Cavalry, and the Regiments are armed and equipped on the principle of the old Horse (excepting the cuirass), they continue to be styled Dragoons.

The old Regiments of Horse formed a highly respectable and efficient portion of the Army, and it is found, on perusing the histories of the various campaigns in which they have been engaged, that they have, on all occasions, maintained a high character for steadiness and discipline, as well as for bravery in action. They were formerly mounted on horses of superior weight and physical power, and few troops could withstand a well-directed charge of the celebrated British Horse. The records of these corps embrace a period of 150 years—a period eventful in history, and abounding in instances of heroism displayed by the British troops when danger has threatened the nation,—a period in which these Regiments have numbered in their ranks men of loyalty, valour, and good conduct, worthy of imitation.

Since the Regiments of Horse were formed into Dragoon Guards, additional improvements have been introduced into the constitution of the several corps; and the superior description of horses now bred in the United Kingdom enables the commanding officers to remount their regiments with such excellent horses, that, whilst sufficient weight has been retained for a powerful charge in line, a lightness has been acquired which renders them available for every description of service incident to modern warfare.

The orderly conduct of these Regiments in quarters has gained the confidence and esteem of the respectable inhabitants of the various parts of the United Kingdom in which they have been stationed; their promptitude and alacrity in attending to the requisitions of the magistrates in periods of excitement, and the temper, patience, and forbearance which they have evinced when subjected to great provocation, insult, and violence from the misguided populace, prove the value of these troops to the Crown, and to the Government of the country, and justify the reliance which is reposed on them.

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTH,

OR

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PRINCESS ROYAL'S REGIMENT

OF

DRAGOON GUARDS:

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF

THE FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT
IN 1688;

AND OF ITS SUBSEQUENT SERVICES
TO 1839.

ILLUSTRATED WITH PLATES.

Lx-16-21

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HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTH,

OR

PRINCESS ROYAL'S REGIMENT

OF

DRAGOON GUARDS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS 1688
derives its origin from that important event,—the REVOLUTION in 1688,—which forms, in the annals of Great Britain, an era of peculiar interest to all who entertain genuine feelings of patriotism. The men, of whom the regiment was originally composed, were called from their rural and mechanical employments to appear in arms in the autumn of that eventful year, at the time when an important crisis was approaching, on which the destiny of millions depended. A Protestant people saw with dismay the throne surrounded by Popish priests, and a prince (James II.) at the head of the state, whose actions indicated a determination to overturn their religion, to annihilate their liberties, and to establish papacy and despotic power. To avert this calamity associations were formed; the Prince of Orange was invited to come to England; and while the ports of Holland were resounding with the din of prepara-

1688 tion for this enterprise, the British nobility, gentry, clergy, and officers of the army who had united to save their country, were looking forward with intense anxiety to the period when the Prince would arrive with the armament. Among the most zealous of the opposers of the proceedings of the court, was WILLIAM LORD CAVENDISH, EARL OF DEVONSHIRE, who was residing at his seat in Derbyshire, and was making preparations for an appeal to arms; and with his proceedings the origin of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS is intimately connected.

To oppose the champions of civil and religious liberty, the King of France was mustering his legions,—the British monarch was augmenting his forces,—the drums and trumpets of recruiting parties were heard in almost every town and village in England,—a Scots army was traversing the country by regular marches towards the south,—and troops were embarking from Ireland; the country, from the Orkney Islands to the Land's-end, was agitated with apprehension of the consequences of the struggle for which these extensive preparations were making, and which threatened to change the rich and flourishing island of Great Britain into a scene of carnage and devastation.

Among the numerous additions made to the English army on this occasion, were five regiments of horse, commanded by Colonels the Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Brandon, the Marquis de Miremont, Henry Slingsby, and George Holman; with which corps the origin of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS is also associated.

King James was enabled to assemble an army

of upwards of thirty thousand men,* to oppose the 1688

* The following return shows the establishment of King James's army on the 1st of November, 1688:—

ENGLISH.	Officers and Soldiers.
Life Guards.	
The King's own troop	293
The Queen's	287
3rd or Lord Churchill's	287
4th or Lord Dover's	287
Horse.	
Royal Horse Guards	536
The Queen Consort's regt.	536
Earl of Peterborough's	359
Sir John Fenwick's	359
Major-General Werden's	359
Earl of Arran's	359
Richard Hamilton's	359
The Princess Anne's	359
The Queen Dowager's	359
Earl of Salisbury's	359
Marquis de Miremont's	359
Viscount Brandon's	359
Henry Slingsby's	359
George Holman's	359
Sir Thos. Burton's light troop	60
Dragoons.	
The Royal Regiment	589
The Queen Consort's	443
The Princess Anne's	443
Foot Guards.	
1st or Duke of Grafton's Regt.	2938
2nd or Coldstream	1555
Foot.	
The Royal, or Earl of Dumbarton's regiment	1464
The Queen Dowager's	809
Prince George of Denmark's.	777
The Holland regiment	777
The Queen Consort's	809
The Royal Fusiliers	866
The Princess Anne's	807
Henry Cornwall's	768
The Earl of Bath's	594
Viscount Montgomery's	594
Earl of Litchfield's	594
Earl of Huntingdon's	594
Sir Edward Hales's	594
Sackville Tufton's	594
John Hales's regiment	927
Roger M'Eligott's	927
Archibald Douglas's	927
Sir Solomon Richard's	927
Duke of Newcastle's	927
Colonel Gage's	927
Colonel Skelton's	927
Sixteen independent companies	945
Total English	30,637
SCOTS.	
The Troop of Life Guards	132
Royal Regiment of Horse	352
Royal Regiment of Dragoons	357
Regiment of Foot Guards	1251
Thomas Buchan's regiment of Fusiliers	744
John Wachop's Regiment of Foot	927
Total Scots.	3763
IRISH.	
Colonel Butler's Dragoons	635
Battalion of Ormond's Foot Guards	641
Lord Forbes's regiment of Foot	771
Anthony Hamilton's	771
Total Irish	2818
CAVALRY.	
Life Guards 1286	
Horse 5792	
Dragoons 2467—	9545
INFANTRY.	
Foot Guards. 6385	
Line 21,288—	27,673
Total	37,218

N.B. This return gives the establishment of the various corps from the public records; but several of the regiments were not complete in numbers, particularly those newly raised; others did not take the field, being on garrison duty.

1688 forces under the Prince of Orange, which did not amount to half that number ;* his Majesty, therefore, declined the offered assistance of a French army, and trusted to the numerical superiority of his own troops.

The Prince of Orange landed on the western coast on the 5th of November; and as soon as the EARL OF DEVONSHIRE was apprized of this event, he proceeded with a small armed retinue to the town of Derby, where he invited the neighbouring gentry and yeomen to join him. He called out the mayor and commonalty; read to them the Prince's declaration; and also delivered to them a copy of the declaration made by himself and the nobility and gentry with him, "that they "would, to their utmost, defend the Protestant re- "ligion, the laws of the kingdom, and the rights "and liberties of the subject."†

---

* List of the army under the Prince of Orange.

LIFE GUARDS—One troop.		FOOT—Mackay's	regiment.
HORSE GUARDS—One	regiment.	Balfour's	,,
HORSE—Waldeck's	,,	Talmash's (now 5th)	,,
Nassau's	,,	Bellasis's (late) (now 6th)	
Mompellian's	,,	Wachop's (late)	,,
Ginckell's	,,	Ossory's (late)	,,
Count Vander Lip's	,,	Berkevelt's	,,
DRAGOONS—The Prince's	,,	Holstein's	,,
Marrewis's	,,	Wirtemberg's	,,
Scravenmore's	,,	Hagerndorn's	,,
Sapbroeck's	,,	Fagel's	,,
Floddorp's	,,	Nassau's	,,
Seyde's	,,	Carelson's	,,
Oye's	,,	Brander's	,,
Suylestein's	,,	Prince of Berkevelt's	,,
FOOT GUARDS—Solms's	,,		

Cavalry	3,660
Infantry	10,692
Total	14,352

London Gazette.

† Bishop Kennett's Memoirs of the family of Cavendish.

While his Lordship was at Derby, a messenger 1688
arrived from London with a letter in the heel of his boot, so much damaged by water and dirt as to be scarcely legible: its contents were to signify King James's retreat from Salisbury, and the advance of the Prince of Orange towards London. In the midst of the joy which this news occasioned, another courier arrived with a contrary account, which produced suspense and consternation, and the King's party began to form a plot for securing the Earl and his company. His Lordship, however, quitted the place with expedition, and proceeded to Nottingham, where he was joined by a number of well-affected gentlemen and yeomen, who unanimously subscribed to a resolution founded in this professed principle—"we own it rebellion to resist a "King that governs by law; but he was always ac- "counted a tyrant who made his will the law; and "to resist such a one, we justly esteem no rebel- "lion, but a necessary and just defence."* This declaration was thought to be so equitable, that numbers of persons of all ranks joined him, and being formed into troops and companies, they had the appearance of a regular army.

Meanwhile many noblemen and principal officers of the King's army joined the Prince of Orange, and brought with them a number of officers and soldiers of their several corps: the Princess Anne (afterwards Queen Anne) was also induced to forsake her father's palace. She quitted London with the Lord Bishop, the Earl of Dorset, and a small train of ladies, on the night of Sunday

* Bishop Kennett.

1688 the 25th of November, determining to go directly to Nottingham. In her journey a rumour was spread of a design of the adherents of the court to intercept her, upon which the EARL OF DEVONSHIRE marched out with his troops of horse, and meeting her Royal Highness at some miles distant from the town, conducted her with great respect and joy to the castle. After remaining a short time at Nottingham, the Princess was desirous of proceeding to Oxford, to meet her husband, Prince George of Denmark, who had joined the standard of the Prince of Orange, and her Royal Highness was conducted thither by the EARL OF DEVONSHIRE, with his troops of horse.

King James, finding himself forsaken by the members of his own family, and by the noblemen and officers in whom he had placed confidence, fled to France; and the kingdom was rescued from the power of papacy without that effusion of blood which is generally attendant on such important events. The Prince of Orange assumed the reins of government; and his Highness was so well pleased with the conduct of WILLIAM LORD CAVENDISH, EARL OF DEVONSHIRE, and the gallant gentlemen, yeomen, and mechanics who had volunteered their services and hazarded their lives in the cause of liberty and the reformed religion, that he commissioned his Lordship to raise out of their numbers a regiment of HORSE for permanent service. At the same time his Highness directed the five regiments of horse raised by King James in the autumn, to be disposed of as follows: the officers, quarter-masters, and such of the private troopers as were of the Roman Catholic reli-

gion, were dismissed the service; the regiments 1688
were disbanded; the Protestant soldiers and the horses were transferred to the other regiments of horse; and a number of them were incorporated in the EARL OF DEVONSHIRE'S regiment.*

Such was the origin of the regiment which forms the subject of this memoir, and which now bears the title of the SEVENTH, OR PRINCESS ROYAL'S, DRAGOON GUARDS. Being composed principally of the men who had boldly forsaken their homes and vocations, and stood forward as champions of liberty and the Protestant religion, at the moment when both were in danger, its devotion to the principles of the Revolution was undoubted; and it was one of the corps in which the Prince of Orange could place implicit confidence.

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* "WILLIAM HENRY, BY THE GRACE OF GOD PRINCE OF ORANGE "AND NASSAU, &c. &c. &c.

"TO WILLIAM LORD CAVENDISH, GREETING.

"WE, reposing especial faith and confidence in your fidelity, "courage, and good conduct, do by these presents constitute and "appoint you to be colonel of a regiment of horse to be forthwith "raised for our service, and likewise to be captain of a troop in "the said regiment. You are therefore to take the said regi- "ment as colonel, and the said troop as captain, into your care "and charge, and duly to exercise as well the officers as soldiers "thereof in arms; and to use your best endeavours to keep "them in good order and discipline. And we hereby command "them to obey you as their colonel and captain respectively. "And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions, "from time to time, as you shall receive from us, or any, your "superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, in "pursuance of the trust we hereby repose in you.

"Dated the 31st December, 1688."

War Office Commission Book.

The Viscount Brandon's and Marquis de Miremont's regiments were directed to be disbanded on the 31st of December, 1688, and the other three regiments on the 1st of January, 1689.—*Public Records.*

1688 The establishment was fixed at the following numbers and rates of pay :—

WILLIAM LORD CAVENDISH, EARL OF DEVONSHIRE'S REGIMENT OF HORSE.			
FIELD AND STAFF-OFFICERS.	Per Diem.		
	£.	s.	d.
The Colonel, *as Colonel*	0	12	0
Lieutenant-Colonel, *as Lieut.-Colonel*	0	8	0
The Major (*who has no troop*), for himself, horses, and servants	1	0	0
Adjutant	0	5	0
Chaplain	0	6	8
Chirurgeon iv^{s} per day, and j horse to carry his chest, ij^{s} per day	0	6	0
A Kettle-Drummer to the Colonel's troop	0	3	0
	3	0	8
THE COLONEL'S TROOP.			
The Colonel, *as Captaine*, x^{s} per day, and ij horses, each at ij^{s} per day	0	14	0
Lievtenant vi^{s}, and ij horses, each at ij^{s}	0	10	0
Cornett v^{s}, and ij horses, each at ij^{s}	0	9	0
Quarter-Master iv^{s}, and i horse, at ij^{s}	0	6	0
Three Corporals, each at iij^{s} per day	0	9	0
Two Trumpeters, each at ij^{s} viii^{d}	0	5	4
Fifty Private Soldiers, each at ij^{s} vi^{d} per day	6	5	0
	8	18	4
FIVE TROOPS MORE, of the same numbers, and at the same rates of pay as the Colonel's troop	44	11	8
TOTAL FOR THIS REGIMENT PER DIEM	56	10	8
PER ANNUM £20,634. 13*s.* 4*d.*			

The following officers were appointed to com- 1688
missions in the regiment:—

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.
William Lord Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire (Colonel).	Edward Harvey	Carew Mews
John Coke (Lieut.-Col.)	Robert Milward	Richard Pope
Francis Palmes	William Neville	Henry Vincent
Parry Cash	Adam Bland	Daniel Weaver
John Charlton	Francis Surley	Thomas Harropp
John South	Philip Prince	— Cholmondeley

Henry Boyle . . . . . Major.
Robert Norton . . . . . Adjutant.
Swindall Clerk . . . . . Chaplain.
John Ogar . . . . . Chirurgeon.

The regiment was speedily completed in num- 1689
bers, and equipped as a corps of CUIRASSIERS; it ranked as TENTH HORSE; but it was usually distinguished by the name of its colonel,—numerical titles not having been adopted until the reign of George II. It was sometimes called CAVENDISH'S REGIMENT, after the family name of its distinguished commander; and on other occasions it was styled DEVONSHIRE'S REGIMENT, after the title of its colonel.

The accession of King William and Queen Mary meeting with some opposition in Scotland, DEVONSHIRE'S troopers were ordered to march to the north; halting a short period at Newcastle-on-Tyne, they were inspected there on the 7th of June, 1689, by the commissioners appointed to correct irre-

1689 gularities and re-model the interior economy of the several regiments. The destination of the regiment was soon afterwards changed to Ireland, where King James had arrived with a body of troops from France, and had reduced all that kingdom (excepting Londonderry and Inniskilling) to subjection to his authority.

From Newcastle the regiment marched to Chester, where it arrived on the 23rd of August; and embarking at Highlake on the following day, landed at Bangor, in the county of Down, and joined King William's army commanded by Marshal Duke Schomberg, before Carrickfergus, which place surrendered on the 28th of that month.

Advancing along the coast to Dundalk, DEVONSHIRE'S troopers were encamped with the army near that town; and the ground chosen for the encampment having the mountains of Mourne on one side, a river on the other, and on the third bogs and marshes, it proved detrimental to the health of the troops. The season proved particularly rainy; the roads—bad, narrow, and intersected by bogs—were all broken up; the purveyor-general neglected his duty, and the army suffered from a scarcity of provision and forage. Such were the circumstances in which DEVONSHIRE'S HORSE were so speedily placed, and for which they were not prepared by their previous habits of life, the ranks being composed of the well-fed English yeomanry and peasantry, and the officers being the sons of wealthy country-gentlemen. After remaining in camp at Dundalk upwards of a month, the regiment proceeded to Carlingford, and it was

subsequently stationed in extensive village cantonments, where the troopers had occasional encounters with the bands of Roman Catholic peasantry, who had forsaken their homes and prowled the country in arms, plundering the Protestants: these banditti were called *rapparees*. 1689

In April, 1690, the EARL OF DEVONSHIRE was succeeded in the colonelcy by MEINHARDT COUNT DE SCHOMBERG, son of the veteran Duke Schomberg, who commanded the army in Ireland; and the regiment obtained the appellation of SCHOMBERG'S HORSE. 1690

The colonel of the regiment, having been appointed to the command of the cavalry in Ireland, arrived in that kingdom in the early part of June, and having inspected his corps, expressed his approbation of its appearance. It had previously taken the field; and the officers and troopers expressed their satisfaction at the prospect of serving this campaign under the eye of their sovereign. The army in Ireland had been augmented to upwards of thirty thousand men; and the attention of all Europe was directed to that country, where two kings were to contend for the crown of three kingdoms on a public theatre, and where the singular spectacle was to be exhibited of a nephew fighting against his uncle, and two sons-in-law against the father of their wives.

Advancing to the bank of the *Boyne*, on the 30th of June, SCHOMBERG'S HORSE prepared to take part in forcing the passage of the river on the following day. The French and Irish forces were in position on the opposite side of the stream, and

1690 King James was resolved to hazard a general engagement for his crown.

Early on the morning of the 1st of July, SCHOMBERG'S troopers appeared at their post in order of battle, ready to take part in one of the most memorable engagements fought in the west of Europe. Each man exhibited a green branch in his hat; and the COUNT DE SCHOMBERG, placing himself at the head of the cavalry of the right wing, led the gallant horsemen towards the fords near Slane bridge; while another division was directed to force its way at the pass of the old bridge. The fords at Slane bridge were forced; the enemy's left flank was turned; and COUNT DE SCHOMBERG, pursuing the retreating Irish with his horsemen, killed and wounded numbers of the enemy. As soon as Duke Schomberg was apprised of his son's progress on the right, he urged forward the centre to pass the river; and having forded the stream, he fell mortally wounded at the head of a regiment of French Protestants. King William crossed the river with the cavalry of the left wing, and led the regiments to the charge with signal gallantry; but King James, instead of seeking his adversary in the hottest of the battle, played the hero so ill as to hide himself behind an old church about a mile from the scene of conflict, where he witnessed the retreat of his defeated forces, and afterwards fled towards Dublin.

COUNT SCHOMBERG, being informed of his father's death, called his valiant troopers forward, and led them in pursuit of the enemy with all the zeal and ardour which a noble resentment could

inspire. He drove the Irish several miles beyond 1690
Duleek, covering the ground with slaughtered men, and continued the pursuit until the Earl of Portland overtook him with an express command from King William to desist.

After returning from the pursuit, the regiment bivouacked in the fields: it subsequently advanced to the vicinity of Dublin; and at the review at Finglass on the 7th and 8th of July, it mustered forty-one private men per troop.

In the mean time a naval engagement had taken place near Beachy in Sussex, in which the French fleet gained considerable advantage over the English and Dutch. It was apprehended that Louis XIV., taking advantage of the absence of King William and his army in Ireland, would land a body of troops on the English coast, with the view of replacing King James on the throne. The militia was called out, the citizens of London proposed to raise six additional regiments of foot, one of horse, and a thousand dragoons; other preparations were made to defend the throne; and SCHOMBERG'S troopers, Matthews's dragoons, Hasting's and Trelawny's foot, and a squadron of life guards, were ordered to embark for England.

After its arrival in England the regiment went into quarters; the French fleet withdrew from the coast, and the alarm of foreign invasion subsided.

In October, SCHOMBERG'S HORSE and Matthews's dragoons were directed to return to Ireland; they sailed from Highlake on the 17th of that month, landed on the 20th, and went into winter quarters near Cork.

1691 The cantonments of the English army continued to be much infested with bands of rapparees ; and upwards of a thousand of these banditti took refuge in the bog of *Allen*, which (as Story states in his history of these wars) is forty miles in length, and has several islands covered with trees in the midst of it. The rapparees had fortified the island at the end of the bog nearest to Dublin, and issuing from thence in the night, they ravaged the country in every direction. These hordes were beset in January, 1691, by two detachments from the army, and forty of SCHOMBERG'S troopers were engaged in this service. The soldiers penetrated boldly into the bog, when the rapparees fled, and betook themselves to the woods.

In the spring of this year the colonel of the regiment was created DUKE OF LEINSTER in Ireland, and this corps obtained the appellation of LEINSTER'S HORSE. Being a regiment in which King William placed great confidence, it was ordered to return to England, where it arrived in May ; and, after landing at Highlake, it was quartered at Coventry and Northampton, from whence it was removed to the vicinity of London, and employed in attendance on the court.

1692 From these duties LEINSTER'S HORSE were relieved, and ordered in 1692 to proceed to the Netherlands to join the confederate army, where they anticipated gaining additional laurels under the eye of their sovereign ; but they did not arrive in Flanders in time to take part in the battle of Steenkirk. In October they marched into quarters at Ghent, where they passed the winter.

They now ranked as EIGHTH HORSE, two of the senior regiments having been disbanded. 1692

LEINSTER'S troopers again took the field in May, 1693, and joined the grand army commanded by King William in person, who confronted a French force of one hundred and twenty thousand men. They formed part of the cavalry of the left wing at Parck-camp, near Louvain, and "made a very fine appearance" at the review of the British horse. After several marches they were selected to form part of the division commanded by the Prince of Wirtemberg, detached from the main army to force the French fortified lines between the rivers Scheldt and Lys. This service was gallantly performed on the 9th of July at *D'Otignies*, when the enemy's works were carried by assault, and his troops driven from their entrenchments with great loss. LEINSTER'S HORSE supported the infantry during the assault of the French lines; having passed the entrenchments, they charged their adversaries with singular intrepidity, and pursued with ardour the broken ranks of French horse and foot, chasing them from the field, and cutting down the fugitives with great energy. 1693

Three days afterwards a detachment was engaged in a skirmish with a party of the enemy at *Pont-à-Tresein;* and the regiment was subsequently employed in levying contributions in the territory subject to France, as far as Lisle; in which service it was employed when the main army was defeated at the battle of Landen.

In the autumn the regiment returned to its former station at Ghent.

1693 Charles Duke Schomberg having died in Italy of wounds received at the battle of Marsaglia, Meinhardt Duke of Leinster succeeded his brother in the title of DUKE SCHOMBERG, and this regiment was again distinguished by the title of SCHOMBERG'S HORSE.

1694 Having been joined by a remount from England, the regiment took the field; it served the campaign of 1694 under King William, and was engaged in many manœuvres and long and toilsome marches before it returned to its quarters at Ghent: previous to quitting the field it was reviewed by the King, and made "a most gallant appearance."

1695 The regiment was also reviewed by the King at the camp at Arseele on the 31st of May, 1695, when the English horse "made a very gallant "show; the horses being in very good order, and "the men very well clothed and armed." It subsequently advanced with the army from Arseele to Becelaer; from whence a squadron of the regiment was detached to *Bruges*, and encountering a detachment of the enemy, took the commanding officer and twenty men prisoners.

SCHOMBERG'S HORSE also formed part of the covering army during the siege of the important fortress of *Namur*, and were formed in brigade with the regiments of Lumley, Langston, and Wyndham (now first, fourth, and sixth dragoon guards), commanded by Brigadier-General Lumley, to resist the attempts of Marshal Villeroy to relieve the garrison.

1696 The King reviewed SCHOMBERG'S REGIMENT

near Ghent, in May, 1696; and they made a "very 1696
"noble appearance, both men and horses being in
"good order." They were brigaded with Lumley's and Langston's horse, under the orders of Brigadier-General Lumley, and served with the army of Flanders commanded by the Prince of Vaudemont.

In the summer of 1697 the regiment again 1697
served under King William with the army of Brabant. It was encamped at St. Quintin Linneck; and subsequently between Nivelle and Waterloo, from whence it proceeded by a night march through the forest of Soigne to Brussels, and was encamped before that city. From Brussels the regiment proceeded to Wavre, for the convenience of forage, and was encamped near that place when the treaty of peace was concluded at Ryswick.

Hostilities having thus been terminated, the regiment quitted Belgium during the winter, and after its arrival in England the troopers delivered their cuirasses into store.

During the four succeeding years the regiment 1698
was stationed, generally, in the south of England, 1699
and furnished, in turn with the other regiments of 1700
horse, the travelling escorts for the royal family. 1701
Its establishment was fixed at twenty-one officers, six quarter-masters, twelve corporals, one kettle drummer, six trumpeters, and two hundred and four men; and subsequently a further reduction was made in its numbers. But when the French monarch had violated the conditions of the treaties he had entered into, and procured the accession of

1701 his grandson, the Duke of Anjou, to the throne of Spain, it was ordered to be augmented (12th
1702 February, 1702) to a war establishment, namely, to three corporals, two trumpeters, fifty-seven troopers, and sixty-two horses per troop, and held in readiness to proceed on foreign service.

The regiments of horse were held in high estimation in the country; little difficulty was experienced in procuring recruits; and, in less than a month after the order for the augmentation was issued, the regiment embarked for Holland, where it arrived in the middle of March. It formed two squadrons, three troops in each squadron, and was quartered near Breda for three months; in June one squadron marched with five other regiments from Breda, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Lumley, and joined the main army commanded by the Earl (afterwards Duke) of Marlborough at Duckenburg. The other squadron remained at Breda with the train of artillery until the middle of July, and joined the army on the 26th of that month.

Throughout this campaign the French commanders avoided a general engagement, and the services of SCHOMBERG'S HORSE were limited to outpost duty, escorting supplies for the army, and covering the sieges of *Venloo*, *Ruremonde*, and *Stevenswaert*;—they were one of the first corps which entered the city of *Liege* when it was surrendered to the allied army. They remained at *Liege* until after the capture of the citadel by storm, and the chartreuse by capitulation, and sub-

sequently marched back to Holland for winter quarters. 1702

The services of the regiment during the succeeding year were also of a similar character; it joined the army near Maestricht in May, 1703, and advancing to the enemy's lines, was encamped near *Haneff*. While at this camp, parties of the English cavalry had several skirmishes with detachments of the enemy; and on the 11th of June, *ten* of SCHOMBERG'S troopers, who were foraging, encountered a detachment of French infantry of more than double their own numbers; when dashing forward with the martial spirit and valour of British horsemen, they overthrew their adversaries and captured *eighteen* prisoners, whom they brought in triumph to the camp. The regiment was subsequently employed in covering the sieges of *Huy* and *Limburg*, and in October struck its tents and retired from the pleasant plains of Spanish Guelderland to Holland, for winter quarters. 1703

The campaign of 1704 was, however, distinguished by more important events, and the regiment gained new honours in the heart of Germany, where the British troops, under the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, acquired immortal fame in the early part of the preceding century. 1704

Leaving Holland in May, 1704, the regiment directed its march to Coblentz, where it passed the Rhine and the Moselle, and directed its march with the army through the several states of Germany, to the assistance of the emperor, whose troops were unable to withstand the united forces

1704 of France and Bavaria, which waged war against him and endangered the imperial throne.

The renowned Marlborough having led his army from the ocean to the distant Danube, and joined the forces of the empire, resolved to attack the enemy's fortified post on the heights of *Schellenberg*, on the 2nd of July. SCHOMBERG'S HORSE supported the attacks of the infantry: when the fortifications were forced, the British cavalry charged, and completed the overthrow of the French and Bavarians, who fell in great numbers beneath the sabres of the pursuing horsemen. The Bavarian commander, the Count d'Arco, escaped by swimming across the Danube. He lost all his baggage, sixteen pieces of artillery, and a number of standards and colours.

SCHOMBERG'S HORSE were commanded on this occasion by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Sybourg, and had several men and nineteen horses killed, and others wounded.

After crossing the Danube, the regiment penetrated with the army into Bavaria, and appeared before the enemy's fortified camp at Augsburg; it subsequently retired, and was employed in operations near the Danube, while the Germans besieged Ingoldstadt.

The French monarch sent another army through the Black Forest to the assistance of the Elector of Bavaria; and the united forces took up a position in the valley of the Danube, near the village of *Blenheim*, where they were attacked by the British and Germans under the Duke of Marlborough on the 13th of August.

At an early hour on the morning of this eventful 1704
day, SCHOMBERG'S HORSE were at their post and ready to advance; after traversing many miles of difficult ground, they arrived in front of the enemy, and one squadron commanded by Major Charles Creed, forming part of the advance-guard of three squadrons commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Palmes of the carabineers, crossed the little river Nebel, and advanced with signal intrepidity to try the countenance of the enemy's front, and to enable the Duke of Marlborough to make a reconnoissance.

The French commander, Marshal Tallard, ordered forward *five* squadrons of horse to cut to pieces the *three* squadrons of British cavalry which dared thus to approach his lines unsupported; and two of his squadrons having inclined outwards, menaced the flanks, while the other three advanced with all the confidence which the anticipation of success could inspire, to charge the front. The approach of these formidable adversaries, instead of intimidating the British horsemen, infused new ardour into their souls, and they boldly advanced to measure swords with their antagonists. SCHOMBERG'S troopers, being on the right, wheeled outward to charge the French squadron which menaced that flank; a squadron of Wood's horse (now third dragoon guards) commanded by Major Oldfield, wheeled to the left, to attack the squadron which menaced that flank, and the squadron of the carabineers advanced against the enemy's front.

The innate valour of British troopers has seldom shone with brighter lustre than on this occasion,

1704 and the encounter taking place between the two armies, it formed a prelude to the general engagement which followed, while, at the same time, it assumed the character of a national trial of skill and courage; and the result was glorious to the British arms. SCHOMBERG'S HORSE and Wood's troopers broke the two opposing squadrons in a few moments, then wheeling inwards charged the other three in flank, while the carabineers charged them in front, and the English horsemen, who, during the two preceding campaigns, had panted for an opportunity to signalize themselves, gave proof of their native valour. The combatants were mingled in close fight, and the swift motion of the glittering sabres showed with what vehemence the gallant troopers strove for victory; soon a British shout arose above the din of clashing arms, and the French horsemen were seen galloping back in confusion to their lines. The English squadrons pursued a short distance, and then retired leisurely towards the Nebel, leaving twenty adversaries weltering on the grassy plain.*

When the British infantry attacked the French troops posted in the village of Blenheim, they were repulsed; and their flank being menaced by the enemy's cavalry, the two squadrons of SCHOMBERG'S HORSE commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel

* This skirmish taking place while the lines were forming, it has been omitted by many historians; but it is detailed very minutely by General Kane, in his history of the Duke of Marlborough's Campaigns, and by Captain Parker in his Memoirs; and these authors were both present at the battle, and in one of the brigades which passed the Nebel with the three squadrons; they consequently both had an opportunity of witnessing the affray.

Sybourg and Major Creed, with a squadron of 1704
Wood's horse, and two squadrons of the carabineers, advanced to support the foot. These five squadrons had scarcely cleared a difficult swamp which obstructed their advance, when they were saluted with a volley of musketoons from five squadrons of *gens d'armes*, the pride and flower of the French army; and before the smoke had cleared away, the British horsemen rushed, sword in hand, upon their renowned adversaries. The *gens d'armes* were broken, and they were chased through the intervals of the brigade of Silly, in their second line; but the English squadrons, pursuing too far, were assailed in front and flank by a storm of musketry, charged by fresh squadrons of cavalry, and forced back in disorder, leaving several brave officers and troopers lifeless on the plain; the enemy's horse pursuing with avidity, were driven back by the fire of the infantry.

A second attempt on Blenheim having failed, a feint attack was continued on the village, while the main body crossed the rivulet, and the action became general along the front. While varied fortunes marked the progress of the battle, SCHOMBERG'S HORSE were occasionally called forward, and they charged the adverse squadrons with the same noble ardour and chivalric spirit which they evinced at the commencement of the engagement. At length a critical moment arrived, and a general charge of the cavalry was ordered. The French battalions and squadrons were broken and driven from the field with dreadful carnage; numbers were drowned in the Danube; others laid down

1704 their arms and surrendered : and Marshal Tallard was among the prisoners. The troops in Blenheim also laid down their arms: the Germans on the right were likewise victorious; the triumph was complete, and the field was covered with colours, standards, cannon, baggage, and other trophies of victory.

The regiment lost in this hard-fought battle the gallant Major Creed, with Lieutenant Hawkes and Cornet Charlton, killed; and Captain Prime, Lieutenant Palmes, and Cornet Cresaw, wounded. Its loss in non-commissioned officers and soldiers has not been ascertained; but it is stated in the records in the war-office that the regiment had fifty-six troop horses killed.

This splendid victory was followed by the most decisive results: the empire was delivered from the menaced danger; Bavaria was subdued; and SCHOMBERG'S HORSE directed their march with the army through the circle of Swabia to Philipsburg, where they crossed the Rhine in the early part of September, and encamped at Croon-Weissemberg, while the imperialists, under the King of the Romans and the Margrave of Baden, besieged the important fortress of *Landau*, situate in a beautiful valley on the river Queich. The capture of that city was the concluding event of the campaign; and SCHOMBERG'S troopers marched back to the United Provinces for winter quarters.

1705 Having been joined by a body of fine recruits, and a remount of horses of superior weight and power, the regiment quitted its cantonments in

April, 1705, and advancing to the vicinity of 1705
Maestricht, pitched its tents on the banks of the Maese, where it was reviewed by the Duke of Marlborough. It subsequently traversed a mountainous country to the ancient city of Treves, and was engaged in the attempt to carry on the war in Alsace. When this design was frustrated by the tardy co-operation of the Germans, the regiment marched back to the Netherlands; and it was engaged in the forcing of the French lines at *Neer-Hespen* and *Helixem* on the morning of the 18th of July. SCHOMBERG'S HORSE were among the squadrons which, after passing the works, engaged the Spanish and Bavarian horse guards, and rushing into the midst of their adversaries, used their broad swords with dreadful execution;—fighting with the native strength and energy of British troopers, they came off victorious, and the numerous legions, which had been appointed to guard the lines, made a precipitate retreat beyond the Dyle, with the loss of many officers and men, a train of artillery, and a number of standards and colours.

The regiment was also employed in the movements connected with the attempts to force the passage of the Dyle, which failed in consequence of the pertinacity of the Dutch generals: it passed the winter in cantonments in Holland.

At the commencement of the campaign of 1706, 1706
the regiment had another opportunity of distinguishing itself, at the battle of *Ramilies*, which was fought on Whit-Sunday, the 23rd of May. On this occasion the British horse were held in

1706 reserve until towards the close of the engagement, when they were ordered forward, and by their powerful and resolute attacks completed the overthrow and discomfiture of the united forces of France, Spain, and Bavaria, commanded by the Elector of Bavaria and Marshal Villeroy, who narrowly escaped being made prisoners. A number of prisoners, colours, standards, and guns were captured; and one of the finest and best appointed armies, which the King of France had ever sent into the field, was destroyed. After pursuing the enemy until two o'clock on the following morning, making additional captures every hour, the regiment was ordered to halt.

Most important results followed this splendid victory; several cities and provinces were delivered from the power of the enemy; and the regiment was one of the corps detached under Brigadier-General Cadogan (afterwards Earl Cadogan) to summon *Antwerp*. After the surrender of that fortress, the regiment was employed in the blockade of *Dendermond*, which place was delivered up in the early part of September.

1707 After passing the winter in the Spanish Netherlands, the regiment took the field to serve the campaign of 1707, and was again supplied with ARMOUR. At the general review of the British cavalry at the camp at Meldert, it appeared "very complete and in good order;"* but the campaign

* "June 20th.—This day his Grace the Duke of Marlborough "reviewed the horse and dragoons of the right wing of the first "line; those of Great Britain appeared for the *first time* in their "*cuirasses*; and the whole was very complete and in good order." —*London Gazette.*

passed without either a siege or general engage- 1707
ment.

The campaign of 1708 was, however, distin- 1708
guished by splendid achievements; and SCHOMBERG'S HORSE were at the battle of *Oudenarde* on the 11th of July, when the French army, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Burgundy and Marshal Duke of Vendome, was overthrown in a general engagement near the banks of the Scheldt. The regiment was formed, on this occasion, in brigade with Wood's horse (now third dragoon guards), commanded by Brigadier-General Sybourg; and having passed the Scheldt by the bridge of boats, it supported the infantry, and manœuvred so as to sustain the battalions in front, and to be always ready to charge; but owing to the ground being intersected by hedges, ditches, and rivulets, darkness put an end to the conflict before it had an opportunity to signalize itself. It was one of the cavalry corps sent forward on the following morning in pursuit of the wreck of the French army, towards Ghent.

When the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy besieged the strong fortress of *Lisle*, situated on a plain watered by several streams, and defended by a series of stupendous works, constructed under the superintendence of the celebrated Vauban, SCHOMBERG'S troopers formed part of the covering army, and were in position, when the united French forces advanced to raise the siege, but were intimidated by the determined countenance of the allies. SCHOMBERG'S HORSE were also engaged in the forcing of the

1708 passage of the *Scheldt*, and in compelling the elector of Bavaria to raise the siege of Brussels. After the capture of the famous city of Lisle the regiment marched back to Flanders for winter quarters.

1709 Another remount and a body of recruits replaced the losses of the preceding campaign, and in June, 1709, SCHOMBERG'S HORSE advanced towards the frontiers of France, and pitched their tents on the plain of Lisle. When the siege of *Tournay* was resolved upon, they were selected to form part of the force sent forward to invest that fortress. The town surrendered on the 29th of July, and during the siege of the citadel the regiment was detached under the Earl of Orkney towards St. Ghislain to facilitate the subsequent operations in Hainault. After the surrender of the citadel, the army directed its march towards Mons: the French army took up a position in front of *Malplaquet*, and, in the general engagement fought on the 11th of September, the regiment had another opportunity of displaying its gallantry in close combat.

Moving forward from the meadow where it had passed the preceding night, the regiment supported the infantry in their fierce and sanguinary attacks on the enemy's entrenchments and other defences which covered his front. When the position was forced, the cavalry was ordered forward, and the English cuirassiers defeated and chased to the rear the renowned French *gens d'armes;* but as SCHOMBERG'S squadrons, and the other cavalry under Major-General Wood, pursued their adversaries, they were charged by a compact line of household

troops, the pride and flower of the French army, 1709
and, by these celebrated warriors, the British horsemen were overthrown and driven back in disorder.

The French cavalry having been checked by the fire of the infantry, the British troopers rallied and dashed forward, burning with eagerness once more to encounter their celebrated antagonists; the Prussian and German squadrons joined in the charge, and the French *gardes-du-corps*, light horse, musketeers, and horse grenadiers of the royal household, were forced from their ground. The victory was no longer doubtful, and the French army retreated from the field of battle, leaving a number of guns, colours, standards, and other trophies, in possession of the allies.

After this victory, the regiment formed part of the covering army during the siege of *Mons;* and on the surrender of that fortress it proceeded into winter quarters at Ghent, where its losses were replaced by men and horses from England.

During the summer of 1710, SCHOMBERG'S 1710
HORSE were employed in covering the sieges of *Douay, Bethune, St. Venant,* and *Aire;* also in protecting convoys of provision and ammunition for the army, and in keeping up the communication with the towns in the rear. This year the lieutenant-colonel, Charles Sybourg, was promoted to the rank of major-general; but he retained the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment until he was appointed to the colonelcy of Orrery's foot.

In January, 1711, the Duke of Schomberg was 1711
succeeded in the colonelcy by his son, Charles Marquis of Harwich, and during the two succeed-

1711 ing years the regiment was styled HARWICH'S HORSE.

The army assembled from its winter quarters in the spring of this year, and on the 29th of May the regiment was reviewed by the Duke of Marlborough at the camp at Warde. The French commander, Marshal Villiers, occupied an extensive line of fortifications, which he deemed impregnable, and yauntingly styled them Marlborough's "*ne plus ultra*;" the marshal was, however, outgeneralled, and the lines, about which so much boast had been made, were entered and passed at *Arleux* without opposition. HARWICH'S HORSE were employed in the manœuvres by which these lines were passed, and they were subsequently engaged in the siege of *Bouchain*,—a service so difficult that it appeared impracticable to men of ordinary talent; but this fortress yielded to the superior tact and perseverance of the Duke of Marlborough, who stood victorious on the confines of France, ready to penetrate into Picardy.

1712 The King of France, finding his projects for extending his dominions frustrated, and an hostile army ready to carry the scourge of war into the heart of his own kingdom, sued for peace. HARWICH'S cuirassiers took the field in April 1712, and advanced with the army commanded by the Duke of Ormond, to Cateau-Cambresis, where they were encamped during the siege of *Quesnoy*. A cessation of hostilities was soon afterwards published, and the British army retired from the frontiers of France to Ghent, where this regiment encamped a short time, and afterwards went into

quarters, to await the conclusion of the negociations, and the settlement of the barriers of the several states concerned in the treaty. 1712

In June, 1713, the regiment was placed upon the Irish establishment; but it was not withdrawn from the Netherlands; the negociations being prolonged until the succeeding year. 1713

After the decease of the Earl of Harwich, the colonelcy was conferred on Major-General Charles Sybourg, from a newly raised regiment of foot, by commission dated the 12th of October, 1713; and the regiment obtained the title SYBOURG'S HORSE.

On the decease of Queen Anne, on the 1st of August, 1714, the adherents of the Stuart dynasty made exertions to excite the people to open rebellion in favour of the Pretender, and several persons were apprehended and sentenced to death for enlisting men in Ireland for the Pretender's service. The regiments were ordered home from Flanders (excepting two battalions of infantry which were left in garrison at Ghent), and SYBOURG'S HORSE was one of the corps which proceeded to Ireland. The tranquillity of that part of the kingdom was preserved; and the troopers delivered their armour into store. 1714

After the suppression of the rebellion of the Earl of Mar, and the discomfiture of the designs of the King of Sweden in the Pretender's behalf, the establishment of the regiment was reduced to two corporals, one trumpeter, and twenty-four private men per troop. 1715 1716 1717 1718

In 1720 the command of the regiment was conferred by King George I. on an officer of great 1720

1720 gallantry and military talent, Colonel JOHN LIGONIER, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sybourg, deceased.

1721 The regiment was styled LIGONIER'S HORSE, and its zealous and meritorious commander paying exemplary attention to its discipline, recruiting, remounting, and interior economy, in which he was ably seconded by his brother, Francis Ligonier,
1729 who was appointed major in 1729, and lieu-
1737 tenant-colonel in 1737, it soon became celebrated as an efficient regiment; a laudable *esprit de corps* was infused among the officers and troopers, every individual was proud of being styled a LIGONIER; and though weak in numbers, it was allowed to be as fine a corps of heavy cavalry as any in Europe.

1740 The excellent system of training the men and horses, and the order and regularity introduced into this corps in time of peace, proved an excellent preparation for the more arduous duties of foreign service; and when the succession of the Archduchess Maria Theresa to the hereditary dominions of her father, the Emperor Charles VI., who died in the autumn of 1740, occasioned the breaking out of hostilities on the continent, an augmentation of nine men per troop was made to its numbers; a further augmentation of ten men per
1741 troop was made in March 1741.

1742 When King George II. resolved, with the view of supporting the house of Austria, and of preserving the balance of power in Europe, to send an army to the continent, LIGONIER'S HORSE were selected to proceed abroad, and were transferred from the Irish to the English establishment on the

25th of April, 1742. They landed near Chester 1742
in the middle of May, where they were stationed until the end of that month, when they marched into quarters in the villages near London; they were reviewed on Hounslow-heath, on the 26th of June, in brigade with the royal horse guards and the King's regiment of horse, by His Majesty, and received the expressions of his high approbation of their appearance and discipline. Towards the end of August they embarked in transports on the river Thames, and in a few days arrived in the Netherlands, the country where the regiment had acquired numerous laurels in the reign of Queen Anne.

Owing to the tardy councils and irresolution of the Dutch, offensive measures could not be undertaken this year; and LIGONIER'S HORSE, after occupying quarters for several months at Ghent, were removed into cantonments near Brussels.

In the early part of 1743 the army commenced 1743
its march in divisions for the Rhine, to co-operate with the Austrians in Germany; but owing to the scarcity of forage, the life guards, royal horse guards, the King's horse (now first dragoon guards), and LIGONIER'S regiment, remained at Brussels until the beginning of May, when they commenced their march for Germany, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Honeywood. LIGONIER'S HORSE crossed the Maese near Maestricht on the 17th of May, and in the early part of June they joined the army at the camp near the bank of the Maine, where King George II. and His

1743 Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived a few days afterwards. Thus the regiment had the honour of serving under the eye of its sovereign, and it soon had an opportunity of giving proof that its ranks were composed of men who rivalled in valour the heroes of the Boyne, Blenheim, Ramilies, and Malplaquet.

Some difficulty being experienced in procuring supplies, the army proceeded on the morning of the 26th of June for Hanau, and LIGONIER's squadrons formed part of the advance-guard. While marching between the Maine and the mountains on the right, the troops were exposed to the fire of several French batteries on the opposite side of the river, and after proceeding a few miles, the French army was discovered near the village of *Dettingen*, where they had taken up a position which obstructed the progress of the allied army. The King commanded dispositions to be made for attacking the enemy, and LIGONIER'S HORSE were posted in advance to cover the formation.

The position occupied by the enemy was of difficult access; it extended from the bank of the Maine to the mountains, and was partially covered by a wood and a morass; but the French princes and nobles at the head of the household troops and *gens d'armes*, being impatient of inactivity, and feeling confident of success against an enemy supposed to be dispirited by fatigue and privation, forsook their post and advanced boldly to the charge. "I saw them," observed an eye-witness, "gay in splendid uniforms and bright in armour, "come sword in hand at full speed down the hill,

"and break in upon Johnson's infantry (now 1743.
"thirty-third foot), who received them without
"retiring an inch; while another party fell upon
"LIGONIER'S HORSE and some dragoons."*
Major-General LIGONIER opposed the French squadrons with his own regiment of horse, and, though not defended with cuirasses as in former wars, it withstood its steel-clad adversaries with signal firmness; but it was overpowered by superior numbers and forced from its ground. The royal horse guards and the King's regiment of horse were also repulsed by the *gens d'armes*, who, flushed with success, rushed upon the British foot, but were severely punished for their temerity. The British horsemen, exasperated at this momentary eclipse to their fame, rallied and returned to the charge. LIGONIER'S troopers, having reformed their ranks, advanced against their celebrated adversaries: the bold hearts of these resolute horsemen swelled with noble ardour; their manly breasts heaved with the anticipation of acquiring glory and renown in the presence of their king; and rushing forward in compact order, the fury of their charge was irresistible, and the French squadrons were overthrown and driven back in disorder.

The action soon became general; while the regiment was formed behind the infantry, the blaze of musketry spread from rank to rank, extending along the front from the mountains to the river. His Majesty rode between the lines, fear-

* Letters from officers of the army, published in July, 1743.

1743 less of the fire of the musketry and artillery, and his presence and animating language added confidence to the natural bravery of his soldiers. At length the French cavalry menaced the British ranks with another charge, and LIGONIER'S HORSE were among the squadrons ordered forward to oppose the enemy. After passing the lines of infantry, the regiment confronted the gay, the vain, yet valiant household troops and *gens d'armes* of France, whose martial bearing, splendid costume, and polished armour glittering in the sun, gave them an imposing appearance; they advanced six deep to encounter the celebrated British horse, whose dauntless countenance bespoke the ardour which glowed in every breast; and the grand military spectacle of two lines of heavy cavalry advancing to the charge was hailed by a simultaneous shout from both armies. A terrific rush of rank against rank followed; the weight and power of the British horse overthrew a number of opponents, and after a few moments' hard fighting, the French gave way. As the victorious troopers pursued and cut down their adversaries with a dreadful slaughter, large bodies of the enemy came down to support their broken squadrons; *gardes du corps*, *gens d'armes*, musketeers, and dragoons, pressed forward in overwhelming numbers, and LIGONIER'S HORSE were surrounded. The enemy's ranks closing round the regiment threatened its destruction; but soon a British shout was heard, the circling crowd of French horsemen was rent, and LIGONIER'S men, breaking violently through the throng, re-

gained their own lines. A third attack of the 1743
cavalry being ordered, the regiment faced about, and, without waiting to re-form its ranks, it advanced to the charge. The officers and soldiers had become chafed in spirit, and, rushing upon their adversaries, they fought with desperate resolution. A veteran corporal of the regiment, who, with about half-a-dozen private troopers, had cut his passage through the enemy's ranks, was heard to address the men in terms of exultation and encouragement; and though every individual of them was wounded, this little band again charged their adversaries, and many of them perished in the conflict. The colonel of the regiment received two wounds, but continued at his post; and the lieut.-colonel was dangerously wounded. Cornet Richardson, who carried one of the standards, was surrounded; he refused to surrender, and received upwards of thirty sabre cuts and shots on his body and through his clothes; his standard and standard-lance were also much damaged, but he preserved the standard. The other standards were also much damaged by shots; and the conflict waxed fiercer and fiercer. At length the French gave way and were chased across the Maine with great slaughter.

The victory being complete, the King expressed his royal approbation of the gallantry of the regiment, and calling its colonel, Major-General Ligonier, with the Duke of Cumberland, and several other general officers, under the royal standard, honoured them with the dignity of KNIGHTS BANNERETS. In the official account of

1743 the battle it was stated, that "LIGONIER'S REGIMENT OF HORSE GAINED GREAT REPUTATION."* Among the trophies captured on this occasion were four pair of kettle-drums: one pair of these drums is stated to have been captured by LIGONIER'S HORSE, and to have been presented to them after the engagement.†

The regiment lost Quarter-Master Jackson, twenty-one men, and thirty-five horses, killed; its colonel, Major-General Ligonier, his younger brother, Lieut.-Colonel Ligonier, Captains Stuart and Robinson,‡ Lieutenant Cholmondeley, and Cornet Richardson, with one quarter-master, thirty men, and twenty-seven horses, wounded.

The army halted on the field of battle, and on the following day continued its route to Hanau, where the troops were encamped until the early part of August, when they again advanced, and having crossed the Rhine, were engaged in operations in West Germany. On the 14th of August Major-General Ligonier was invested with the Order of the Bath.

In the middle of October LIGONIER'S HORSE quitted Germany and marched back to the Netherlands.

During the winter the standards of the regiment, which were so much damaged at the battle of *Dettingen* as to be unfit for use, were replaced by new

* London Gazette, No. 8,240.

† A very old-fashioned pair of kettle-drums now in use in the band of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS, are stated by tradition to be the drums above alluded to; and their ancient appearance is calculated to favour the assertion.

‡ Captain Robinson died of his wounds.

ones from England, and each cornet was presented with the one he had carried during the action, as a testimony of his good conduct. 1743

Before the following spring the establishment was augmented to fifty men and horses per troop, and the regiment was completed by drafts of men and horses from the cavalry regiments on home service. 1744

During the campaign of 1744 LIGONIER'S HORSE were employed in several manœuvres on the fruitful plains of Brabant and Flanders; but no general engagement occurred, and they passed the winter in quarters at Brussels.

The regiment marched out of quarters in April 1745, and pitched its tents near Brussels, where it was reviewed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. It appeared in new clothing, and went through its evolutions with an exactness and facility which excited admiration; a periodical writer observed, "no finer sight could be seen "than this excellent regiment." 1745

The French having invested Tournay, LIGONIER'S HORSE advanced with the army, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, to endeavour to raise the siege; and on the 28th of April the enemy's advance-guards were driven back. On the following day the French out-posts were attacked and forced to retire on the main body of their army, in position in front of Tournay, and near the village of *Fontenoy*.

On the 30th of April (O.S.) the enemy's position was attacked with great vigour, and the British infantry gained considerable advantage,

1745 but were forced to retire in consequence of the failure of the Dutch. After a short respite the attack was repeated, and the British infantry were successful; but the Dutch were again repulsed. As a last effort the cavalry was ordered forward, and the Duke of Cumberland, placing himself at the head of LIGONIER'S HORSE, led them through a rugged way abounding with difficulties, to that part of the field where the conflict raged with the greatest fury, when they charged into the thickest of the fight and evinced signal gallantry in close combat with their numerous adversaries. Notwithstanding the spirited efforts made by one portion of the army, the failure of the Dutch, and other causes, rendered a retreat necessary, and the army withdrew from the field, and took post near the town of Aeth.

The loss of the regiment in this action was two men and sixteen horses killed; Quarter-Master Heath, four men, and six horses wounded; and one man missing.

On the following day the *esprit de corps* which prevailed in the regiment was evinced in a signal manner. Private Thomas Stevenson, having had his horse shot under him in the early part of the action, did not rejoin his regiment until the evening of the next day. Every man was proud of being styled a LIGONIER, and when Stevenson joined his troop, his comrades accused him of unworthy conduct, and refused to permit him to remain within the lines. The man demanded a trial, and a court-martial was assembled on the following day to investigate his conduct; when he produced

Lieut. Izard, of the Royal Welsh fusileers, who 1745
stated that, " on the morning of the day of action,
" the prisoner addressed him, acquainted him with
" the death of his (the prisoner's) horse, and re-
" quested permission to carry a firelock in the
" grenadier company under him. The prisoner's
" request was granted ; he behaved throughout the
" day with uncommon intrepidity, and was one of
" the nine grenadiers which he (the evidence)
" brought out of the action." Stevenson was immediately restored to his troop with honour, and was promoted, on the following day, to a lieutenancy in the fusileers by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

The regiment was afterwards encamped on the plain of Lessines, and subsequently near Brussels. In the meantime Charles Edward, eldest son of the Pretender, had arrived in Scotland, and being joined by several highland clans, he asserted his father's pretensions to the throne of Great Britain. Several regiments were immediately ordered to return to England to oppose the rebels, and on the 14th of October the Duke of Cumberland left Brussels with four troops of LIGONIER'S HORSE, and detachments from several other corps. The four troops of this regiment arrived in the Thames on the 25th of October, and having landed, they formed part of a division of the army sent into Lancashire under the orders of Lieut.-General Sir John Ligonier, to prevent the advance of the rebel army to the south of England. The other two troops landed about a month afterwards, and were quartered at Barnet.

1745 The young adventurer eluded the King's forces, and advanced with the highland clans as far as Derby, where he arrived on the 4th of December. At this period four troops of the regiment were at Lichfield, forming part of the army commanded by the Duke of Cumberland; and the other two were under orders to proceed to Finchley-common, where an army was directed to assemble to cover the metropolis. The fidelity of the English to the reigning family rendered this precaution unnecessary; the projects of the rebel commanders were disconcerted, and the young Pretender was obliged to make a precipitate retreat to Scotland. The four troops of LIGONIER'S HORSE were sent forward by the Duke of Cumberland, with other forces, in pursuit of the rebel host; and overtaking the rear-guard of highlanders, under Lord George Murray, on *Clifton-moor*, near Penrith, a sharp skirmish ensued, in which the King's Own (now third light) dragoons distinguished themselves.

LIGONIER'S HORSE followed the retiring army as far as Carlisle, where the rebels left a garrison, and the four troops remained before this place until its surrender on the 30th of December.

Meanwhile the King of France having made some preparations for a descent upon the southern coast of England, in favour of the Stuart cause, the two troops of this regiment at Barnet were ordered to quarters in Kent, to oppose the invaders, and the other four troops were ordered from the north.

1746 No attempt was, however, made by the enemy to effect a landing; the four troops of the regiment were halted at Northampton, and the other two

marched into quarters at Brentford and its vicinity, 1746
to take part in the escort duty for the royal family.

After the overthrow of the rebel army at Culloden, LIGONIER'S HORSE furnished detachments to guard the Lord Lovat and other prisoners to London.

The rebellion having been finally suppressed, the regiment was ordered, on the 25th of December, 1746, to march to Liverpool, and embark for Ireland, where it arrived in the following month.

From the period the regiment left Ireland, in 1747
1742, until its return in January, 1747, not one man deserted from the corps; neither was there a man or horse taken by the enemy, nor a man tried by a general court-martial. Six men died of diseases, and thirty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates were promoted to commissions: this last circumstance is demonstrative of the pre-eminent merit of the corps, and of the high character it maintained.

From the year 1693 the regiment had ranked in the army as EIGHTH HORSE; but in December 1746 the second, third, and fourth horse became first, second, and third dragoon guards; and LIGONIER'S regiment obtained rank as FOURTH HORSE; being on the Irish establishment it was usually designated the "FOURTH IRISH HORSE," and sometimes the "BLACK HORSE," from the distinguishing colour, or facing, of the regiment.

Negociations having been commenced at Aix- 1748
la-Chapelle, with the view of concluding a treaty of peace, the establishment of the FOURTH IRISH

1748 HORSE was reduced to twenty-one private men per troop.

1749 On the removal of General Sir John Ligonier, K.B., to the second dragoon guards, in July, 1749, King George II. conferred the colonelcy of the regiment on Sir John Mordaunt, K.B., from the twelfth dragoons; and on his removal to the tenth dragoons in November following, the command of the FOURTH IRISH HORSE was conferred upon Major-General Henry de Grangue.

1751 The following particulars respecting the clothing and standards of the regiment are extracted from a warrant under the sign manual, bearing date the 1st of July, 1751:—

COATS—scarlet; the facings and lappels of black; the button-holes worked with yellow; the buttons of yellow metal, set on two and two; and a long slash pocket in each skirt.

WAISTCOATS and BREECHES—buff.

HATS—bound with gold lace, and ornamented with a yellow metal loop, and a black cockade.

BOOTS—of jacked leather.

CLOAKS—of scarlet cloth, with a black collar, and lined with black shalloon; the buttons set on two and two upon yellow frogs or loops, with a black stripe down the centre.

HORSE FURNITURE—of buff-coloured cloth; the holster-caps and housings having a border of broad white lace, with a black stripe down the centre; $\frac{IV}{H}$ embroidered on a red ground within a wreath of roses and thistles on each corner of the housing; and on the holster-caps, the king's cypher and crown, with $\frac{IV}{H}$ underneath.

OFFICERS distinguished by gold lace; their coats and waistcoats bound with gold embroidery; the button-holes worked with gold; and a crimson silk sash worn across the left shoulder. 1751

QUARTER-MASTER—to wear a crimson sash round the waist.

CORPORALS—to have narrow gold lace on the lapels, cuffs, pockets, and shoulder-straps.

TRUMPETERS—clothed in buff-coloured coats, faced and lapelled with red, and ornamented with white lace with a black stripe down the centre; their waistcoats and breeches of red cloth.

STANDARDS.—The first, or king's, standard to be crimson damask, embroidered and fringed with gold and silver; in the centre the rose and thistle conjoined and crown over them, with the motto *Dieu et mon Droit* underneath: the white horse in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and $\frac{IV}{H}$ in gold characters on a black ground in a compartment in the second and third corners. The second and third standards to be of black damask, in the centre the rank of the regiment in gold Roman characters on a crimson ground, within a wreath of roses and thistles: the white horse on a scarlet ground in the first and fourth compartments, and the rose and thistle conjoined upon a scarlet ground in the second and third compartments.

On the 8th of July, 1754, His Majesty was pleased to appoint Major-General Henry Seymour Conway to the colonelcy of the FOURTH IRISH HORSE, in succession to Lieut.-General de Grangue, deceased. 1754

Few years elapsed from the conclusion of the

1755 treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, before another war with France took place, which, commencing in 1755, and ending in 1762, has been designated the *seven years' war.*

The principal cause of this rupture between the two nations arose from the undetermined limits of the British territory in North America, where hostilities commenced on the banks of the Ohio. Europe also soon became the theatre of active opera-

1756 tions. The enemy's design of landing an army on the British coast having been frustrated, Hanover

1757 was attacked: the Hanoverian, Hessian, and Brunswick troops employed in the defence of the electorate under the Duke of Cumberland, were outnumbered by their adversaries, and his Royal Highness concluded a convention, in which he agreed for the Hesse and Brunswick troops to return to their homes, and the Hanoverians to remain in a district assigned them.

1758 The separation of the army was followed by aggressions on the part of France; King George II. declared the conditions of the convention violated, reassembled the troops, and having appointed Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick to the command of the army, sent a number of British regiments to Germany to serve under his Serene Highness. Several victories were gained, and Hanover was rescued from the power of the enemy.

1759 On the 5th of April, 1759, Major-General Philip Honeywood was appointed to the colonelcy of the FOURTH IRISH HORSE, from the ninth dragoons; and Lieutenant-General Seymour Conway was removed to the royal dragoons.

1760 Military operations being continued on the

frontiers of Hanover, and in the neighbouring 1760
states, additional forces were sent to Germany, and, in the early part of 1760, the FOURTH HORSE were directed to prepare for foreign service. The establishment was augmented to forty-nine private men per troop, and the ranks were completed by transfers of men and horses from other cavalry corps. The regiment marched to Dublin, where (according to the publications of the day) its fine appearance was universally admired, and, with the recollection of its gallant conduct during the late war, produced the most lively anticipations of its future achievements on the plains of Germany. Embarking from Dublin towards the end of March, the regiment arrived in Germany in the following month, and, after a long and toilsome march, joined the army commanded by the Duke of Brunswick at the camp at Saxenhausen in the landgraviate of Hesse, on the 18th of July, and was united to the brigade consisting of the royal horse guards and carabineers, commanded by Major-General Honeywood.

Shortly after the regiment joined the army, the enemy endeavoured to cut off the communication with Cassel, when the Duke of Brunswick retired to Kalle, and during the retreat a piquet of the FOURTH HORSE, and a detachment of the carabineers, had an opportunity of evincing their innate bravery in a sharp rencounter with the enemy near *Wolfshagen* on the 25th of July.

The Chevalier de Muy, having passed the Dymel at Stradtberg with upwards of thirty thousand men, extended his force along the banks of the river, in

1760 order to cut off the communication of the allies with Westphalia; at the same time a division of Danes proceeded in the direction of Cassel, and the main body of the French army advanced against the camp at Kalle. The Duke of Brunswick detached a body of troops to defend Cassel, and crossed the Dymel with the main body of the army. The FOURTH HORSE quitted the camp at Kalle at eleven o'clock on the night of the 30th of July, crossed the Dymel at Libenau, and were in position on the heights of Corbeke at five o'clock on the following morning. Meanwhile the Chevalier de Muy had taken post on the heights of *Warburg;* and a division of the allied army, led by the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, having passed the Dymel lower down, had gained the left flank of the French army. The FOURTH HORSE, and nine other regiments of British cavalry, advanced to a wood near the barony of Denenberg, and as soon as the hereditary prince had attacked the enemy's flank, they were ordered forward to charge the enemy in front. The distance was five miles, and as the enemy was falling back upon Warburg the occasion was pressing. The British regiments dashed forward, and traversing the ground with a velocity and eagerness which indicated the glowing ardour that animated the officers and men, they soon arrived at the scene of conflict. Major-General Honeywood formed his brigade, and leading the three regiments to the charge with distinguished gallantry, while the other brigades formed and joined in the attack, the enemy's cavalry was broken and driven out of the field. The FOURTH

HORSE, emulating the conduct of their colonel, 1760
broke the opposing squadrons of French cavalry, and pressing forward in pursuit, passed through Warburg, crossed the Dymel (where many of the French were drowned in their haste to pass the river), and bivouacked that night on the heights of Wilda, four miles in advance of the main body of the army.

The conduct of the British cavalry on this occasion excited applause; the noble spectacle of ten regiments arriving at speed on the contested ground, —deploying,—charging the enemy's cavalry with irresistible fury,—falling upon the infantry, and displaying all the chivalrous spirit—the native valour of Britons, occasioned the Duke of Brunswick to state in general orders, "ALL THE BRITISH CAVALRY PERFORMED PRODIGIES OF VALOUR." The Marquis of Granby stated in his public despatch that "NOTHING COULD EXCEED THEIR GALLANT BEHAVIOUR ON THAT OCCASION;" and in the publications of that period it was declared that "THE BRITISH CAVALRY OUTDID THE PRINCE'S EXPECTATIONS, AND INDEED ALL FORMER EXAMPLES."

The FOURTH HORSE had twenty men and fifty-one horses killed and missing; and Captain Gore, Cornet Colebrough, three men, and two horses wounded. They quitted the heights of Wilda on the 3rd of August, repassed the Dymel, and joined the main army encamped near Warburg. They were stationed along the banks of the Dymel for five months, and several sharp actions occurred between the piquets and patroles of both armies.

1760 The weather becoming severe, and provision and forage difficult to procure, the men suffered severe hardships. On the 10th of October the troopers received orders to build huts for themselves, and temporary sheds for their horses. In December the regiments went into quarters in the neighbouring villages, which had been plundered by the French, and finding the inhabitants in a state of destitution, the British troops, though suffering extreme hardships and privations themselves, subscribed a sum of money for the relief of the perishing peasantry.*

1761 The FOURTH HORSE were engaged in February, 1761, in the expedition into the country of Hesse, when the French were surprised in their winter-quarters, and several towns containing extensive magazines of provision and forage were captured. After returning from this expedition, they were quartered in villages near the banks of the river Lippe, where they were joined by a remount from England. In June they marched to Hamm, a town situate at the confluence of the Lippe and the Asse rivers, where they were again formed in brigade with the royal horse guards and carabineers, commanded by Major-General the Earl of Pembroke. From Hamm they advanced along the course of the Asse, and joined the army commanded by the Duke of Brunswick on the 24th of June, at Soest, in Westphalia. Having quitted Soest on the 28th of June, the brigade encamped near Werl, and on the following day advanced

* The Marquis of Granby's order-book.

with other forces against a corps of the enemy 1761
posted behind Werl; but the French made a precipitate retreat towards the main body of their army; some skirmishing took place, and at night the brigade encamped between the Unna and the Roer. During the night of the 1st of July, the allied army marched through a heavy rain towards Unna, and turned the enemy's left flank with the view of attacking him in the rear; but this was rendered impracticable by morasses, and having continued the march three days, along roads scarcely passable, the allies took post on the right flank of the French army. On the 5th of July they advanced in six columns to attack the enemy, but found him too strongly posted to admit of a chance of success. The French forces, commanded by Marshal de Soubise, quitted their position on the evening of the 6th of July, and marched towards Soest, where they were joined by the troops under the Duke de Broglio, and by this union they had a great superiority of numbers.

The Duke of Brunswick advanced to Hans-Hohenover, and took up a position, his left on the river Lippe and his right behind Werl; and on the 15th of July the infantry under the Marquis of Granby, posted at *Kirch Denkern*, were attacked by the enemy, whom they repulsed and drove back to the woods. On the following day the enemy renewed the attack with additional numbers, and the FOURTH HORSE moved forward, with the remainder of their brigade, and, passing Kirch Denkern, took post near the Asse river,

1761 to support the infantry. The day was passed in hard fighting, and ended in the defeat of the enemy with considerable loss; but owing to the nature of the ground the heavy cavalry could not act. After the retreat of the enemy the regiment returned to its camp at Hans-Hohenover.

The French commanders having changed their position, the regiment marched on the 28th of July in the direction of Paderborn; and on the 5th of August it was engaged in the action near *Stradtberg*. The army was again in motion on the 10th of that month, and the cavalry had several encounters with detachments of the enemy. On the 24th the regiment proceeded towards the Dymel, and was employed in forcing the enemy's posts in that quarter; on the 30th it re-passed the Dymel, and encamped at Buhne until the 17th of September, when it crossed the river a second time at Warburg, and was at the engagement at *Immenhausen* on the following day.

The FOURTH HORSE were subsequently encamped near Wilhelmsthal, from whence they marched in the beginning of October, and were engaged in several skirmishes in the electorate of Hanover. On the 4th of December they proceeded into quarters in East Friesland.

1762 The regiment remained in quarters until June, 1762, and on the 18th of that month it joined the camp at Brakel, where it was formed in brigade with the carabineers, under the orders of Brigadier-General Napier. Advancing from Brakel on the 20th of June, the brigade proceeded towards the

Dymel, and encamped on the following day with 1762
the army between Corbeke and the heights of Tissel.

At daybreak on the morning of the 24th of June the regiment advanced towards the Dymel, crossed that river at Libenau, and proceeded by Langenberg towards *Groebenstein*, with the column destined to attack the centre of the French army under Marshals D'Etrées and Soubise. The enemy was surprised in his camp, and soon put to confusion; and abandoning his equipages at Groebenstein, made a precipitate retreat upon Cassel. One division of the French army was surrounded in the woods of Wilhelmsthal, and nearly every man either killed or taken prisoner. The FOURTH HORSE afterwards pursued the enemy in the direction of Cassel, and bivouacked at night on the heights near Weimar.

The regiment was subsequently engaged in an extensive plan of operations, and in several skirmishes with the enemy it evinced a noble bearing and gallantry which procured it the approbation and thanks of the commander-in-chief. By a series of combined manœuvres the French were driven from a considerable portion of the territory on which they had seized, and the city of *Cassel* was wrested from them. This success was followed by proposals for a treaty of peace; a cessation of arms took place in November; and the FOURTH HORSE went into quarters in the bishopric of Munster.

In the beginning of the following year the 1763
thanks of Parliament were communicated to the

1763 army for its eminent and meritorious services during the war. On the 25th of January, 1763, the FOURTH HORSE commenced their march through the United Provinces to Williamstadt, where they embarked for England. According to the official returns their numbers were reduced by losses in action, and the other casualties of war, to nine officers and two hundred and ninety-one men.

After its arrival in England, the regiment was quartered at St. Alban's and the neighbouring towns, and the establishment was reduced to two corporals, one trumpeter, and twenty private men per troop. About the middle of May it was ordered to proceed to Ireland, and it landed at Dublin on the 28th of that month.

1764 In 1764 and 1765 several alterations were made
1765 in the uniform. The binding of gold lace, or embroidery on the officers' regimentals, was directed to be discontinued; the jacked leather boots were ordered to be replaced by others of a lighter description; and the regiment was ordered to be remounted with long-tailed horses.

1776 Hostilities having commenced between Great Britain and her revolted North American colonies, the regiment sent, in February, 1776, a draft of troop-horses to that country to be employed as the service required; an augmentation of one corporal and ten private men per troop was also made to its numbers; but the nature of the war occasioned few demands to be made on the cavalry for active service, and the FOURTH HORSE remained in Ireland.

1782 On the 7th of June, 1782, General Honeywood

was removed to the third dragoon guards, and the colonelcy of the FOURTH HORSE was conferred on Lieut.-General Studholme Hodgson, from the fourth foot. 1782

At the conclusion of the American war, in 1783, the establishment was reduced to its former numbers. 1783

On the 1st of April, 1788, the four regiments of HORSE on the Irish establishment were reduced to the pay and quality of DRAGOONS, and designated the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh DRAGOON GUARDS. The regiment which forms the subject of this memoir became the SEVENTH REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS, and it was further honoured with the title of the PRINCESS ROYAL'S REGIMENT.* Several alterations were at the same time made in the costume of the regiment. The waistcoats, breeches, lining to the coats and cloaks, and horse furniture, were changed from *buff* to *white;* the waistcoats and breeches of the trumpeters and kettle-drummers from *red* to *white;* and the officers were directed to wear an epaulette on each shoulder. The width of the pouch-belt was also reduced, and the flask-string laid aside. 1788

General Hodgson was removed, in March, 1789, 1789

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* "Adjutant-General's Office, 4th April, 1788.

"SIR,—Having had the honour this day to lay before His "Majesty your application for his royal permission that the regi- "ment of Irish cavalry, now the SEVENTH REGIMENT OF DRA- "GOON GUARDS, under your command, may have the title of the "PRINCESS ROYAL'S DRAGOON GUARDS, I have the pleasure to "acquaint you, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to "comply with your request, on which flattering mark of distinction "I beg leave to congratulate you and the regiment.

(Signed) "WILLIAM FAWCETT, A.G.

"General Studholme Hodgson, Colonel of the Seventh Regiment of Dragoon Guards."

1789 to the eleventh dragoons, and was succeeded in the command of the PRINCESS ROYAL'S DRAGOON GUARDS by Lieut.-General Sir Charles Grey, from the eighth dragoons.

1790 The head quarters were established at Tullamore in January, 1790; in September at Birr; in
1791 December, 1791, at Mountmelick; and in De-
1792 cember, 1792, they returned to Tullamore. In the
1793 beginning of 1793, they were removed to Kells, but returned to Tullamore in July following, and
1794 in April, 1794, proceeded to Dublin, where they
1795 remained until August, 1795.

In the meantime a revolution had taken place in France; Great Britain was at war with the republican government of that country; the establishment of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS had been considerably augmented, and they were directed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on foreign service. In August, 1795, they proceeded to Cork, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Dunne, in order to embark for Quiberoon Bay; but the embarkation was subsequently countermanded, and the regiment proceeded to Mallow.

On the 5th of November, 1795, His Majesty conferred the colonelcy of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS on Major-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, from the sixth foot, in succession to Sir Charles Grey, removed to the twentieth light dragoons.

1796 The head quarters were removed in March, 1796, to Longford; and in November following Sir Ralph Abercromby was removed to the Scots Greys, and was succeeded in the colonelcy of the

PRINCESS ROYAL'S DRAGOON GUARDS by Lieut.- 1796
General Sir William Medows, K.B., from the seventy-third foot.

In the summer of 1797 the regiment was en- 1797
camped on the Curragh of Kildare, with five other regiments of cavalry; and in October, when the camp broke up, the head quarters proceeded to Tullamore. The establishment having been augmented to nine troops of seventy men each, a second lieutenant-colonel was added to its effectives.

The war with France assumed a character 1798
which called forth strenuous exertions on the part of the British government and people; the dangerous doctrines of republicanism gained ground, and many persons, particularly in Ireland, became infected with republican principles. Public as well as private subscriptions were made towards defraying the expenses of war; and the PRINCESS ROYAL'S DRAGOON GUARDS evinced their loyalty and their abhorrence of republican principles by a donation of 420*l.* for that purpose, which sum was accepted as a token of their fidelity and attachment to His Majesty's person and government. The regiment was in Major-General Wilford's brigade: Colonel Edward Dunne was appointed to act as brigadier-general, but remained in command of the corps.

The passions of the misguided Irish peasantry had, in the meantime, been so wrought upon by designing men, that in May, 1798, they broke out into open rebellion; and during the continuance of the unnatural warfare which followed, the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS performed much

1798 painful and harassing duty; they were frequently detached in small parties and had occasional rencounters with the bands of insurgents which prowled about the country. A squadron of the regiment, commanded by Captains Head and Davies, was employed near *Kilbeggan;* and a body of rebels, in an attack upon that town on the 17th of June, having been repulsed by the Northumberland fencibles, took refuge in a bog, when Captain Head, dismounting every second man, pursued the insurgents into the bog on foot, and killed and took prisoners a considerable number.

One troop of the regiment served under General Lake in the attack on the rebel strong-hold on *Vinegar-hill* on the 21st of June; it formed part of the column under Lieut.-General Sir David Dundas, and contributed to the overthrow of the rebel army: Captain Dunne, who commanded the troop, was wounded.

On the 29th of June the detachments were called in, and the regiment was ordered to assemble at Tullamore. The rebels having assembled in considerable numbers in the county of Kildare and seized on the town of *Rathangan*, two squadrons of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS were ordered from Tullamore under the command of Colonel the Hon. Stephen Mahon, with directions to dislodge them. The two squadrons entered the lower part of the town without molestation; but on arriving near the centre, the streets were found barricaded with trees, cars, and other articles, and a severe fire was opened from the windows of the houses; at the same time Cornet MALONE, of the regiment, riding a

spirited horse, was carried over the barricade and 1798
taken prisoner. Colonel Mahon withdrew his squadrons from the streets with the loss of three men and three horses killed; Captain Tomkins, one serjeant, six rank and file, and eleven horses, wounded. Having surrounded the town, two field-pieces were brought forward, and opening their fire, the rebels were dislodged, when the troops made a second attack, and several hundreds of the insurgents were cut down: in the confusion Cornet MALONE effected his escape. This officer's adventure is rather singular: the instant he was taken prisoner by the insurgents he was ordered for execution; but one of the rebel captains (who had been butler to the cornet's father) procured a respite for a few hours; and in the confusion of the attack which followed, he escaped. The rebel captain was not so fortunate; he was taken, marched a prisoner by the regiment to Tullamore, where he was tried by a court-martial, and received sentence of death, which was commuted, at the earnest request of Cornet Malone, to transportation.

On the 12th of July a detachment of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS, and another of the city of Limerick militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Gough, attacked a large body of rebels, and, after a sharp contest, put them to flight, and captured their camp with many horses and black cattle.

Soon afterwards the rebellion was finally suppressed; and the conduct of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS during the whole of its continuance, and their exertions in preserving tranquillity in the

1798 district more immediately entrusted to their charge, was such as to call forth the unqualified approbation of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis Cornwallis.

1799 The regiment remained in Ireland until the summer of 1799, when it proceeded to England, and was placed on the English establishment on the 24th of August; its head-quarters were established at Worcester; and an order was received for the horses' tails to be docked; short-skirted coatées were also directed to be substituted for the long coats previously worn.

1800 In the beginning of 1800 the establishment was augmented to ten troops, and the total numbers to 850, officers and men.

The regiment was reviewed at Worcester by Major-General Wilford in April, 1800. In May the head quarters proceeded to Gloucester; in June to Bristol; back to Worcester in October;

1801 and in February, 1801, they were again established at Bristol. In April they were once more removed to Worcester; in May to Rumford; and on the 25th of that month the regiment had the honour of being inspected at Forest-end by His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

After the inspection the regiment marched to Canterbury; and, a treaty of peace having been concluded with the French republic at Amiens,

1802 the establishment was reduced, in May, 1802, to sixty-five non-commissioned officers and private men per troop. In June a further reduction of two troops took place; and the head-quarters were removed to Birmingham.

The first consul of France, Napoleon Bona-

parte, having violated the conditions of the treaty 1802
of Amiens, the war was resumed in 1803, when 1803
the dismounted men were ordered to be mounted as quickly as possible: one serjeant and ten men were added to each troop; and three additional captains released the field-officers from the charge of troops. In July the regiment proceeded to Hertford, where eighty men and eighty horses were added to its establishment; and after its arrival at Bury St. Edmund's, in September, two troops were added.

In the following spring the regiment marched 1804
northwards, and arrived at Newcastle-on-Tyne in May; it proceeded to Edinburgh in the following 1805
year, where it arrived in May, and the head-quarters were established at Piershill barracks.

Early in 1806 the regiment marched to Port 1806
Patrick, where it embarked for Ireland; on its arrival, its head-quarters were stationed at Dundalk; in February, 1807, they were removed to 1807
Clonmel, and in August following to Dublin.

The regiment left Dublin in the summer of 1808
1808, and the head-quarters were established at Limerick; in the autumn it proceeded to Cork, and during the winter to Mallow, but returned in February, 1809, to Limerick, from whence it 1809
marched during the following summer to Dublin, and embarked for England. After landing, the head-quarters proceeded to Manchester; and during the summer of 1810 they were removed to 1810
Birmingham.

In August of this year six troops of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS were directed to be held in readiness for foreign service; but the order

1810 was subsequently cancelled, and the regiment had no opportunity of distinguishing itself during the war.

In the summer of 1812 the regiment was en-
1812 camped near Sutton Coldfield. In this year the cocked hats were replaced by helmets, and the breeches and long boots by cloth pantaloons and short boots.

1813 In 1813 the regiment marched to Scotland, where it remained twelve months.

On the 20th of November, 1813, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent appointed Lieut.-General Richard Rich Wilford colonel of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS, in succession to Sir William Medows, deceased.

1814 In May, 1814, the regiment again proceeded to Ireland, and was stationed at Dundalk, &c., where it was inspected by Major-General Coghlan, who issued a brigade order on the occasion, from which the following is an extract:—

"Major-General Coghlan has great pleasure in "expressing to Colonel Latham the very high "opinion he formed of the three troops of the "SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS stationed at Dun-"dalk, and of the troop at Monaghan, when he in-"spected them on the 24th and 26th of May.

"The major-general requests that Colonel "Latham will accept his thanks, and will inform "Lieut.-Colonel Dunne, Major Bunbury, and the "officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, "that he highly approves of their appearance and "conduct in the field, and that he has much satis-"faction in observing the correctness and celerity "with which the field movements were performed."

The war having been terminated by the over- 1814
throw of the power of Bonaparte and the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty to the throne of France, the establishment of the regiment was considerably reduced. 1815

In May, 1815,* the regiment was inspected by Major-General Burnett, who was pleased to issue the following brigade order:—

"Major-General Burnett has every reason to be "satisfied with the troops of the SEVENTH OR "PRINCESS ROYAL'S REGIMENT OF DRAGOON "GUARDS, which he lately inspected at Dundalk, "Belturbet, and Monaghan. The major-general "particularly remarked the uniform appearance "both of the officers and men, and the good con- "dition of the horses. The interior of the regi- "ment appears to be extremely well conducted, "and is very creditable to Lieut.-Colonel Dunne."

In August of the same year the regiment proceeded to Dublin, where it was inspected by Major-General O'Loghlin, who expressed great satisfaction at the general good appearance of the corps.

In April, 1816, the regiment proceeded to Clon- 1816
mel, and the following brigade order was issued after the half-yearly inspection made on the 2d of October:—

"Major-General Doyle was much satisfied with "the clean, steady, and soldier-like appearance of "the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS at the inspec-

* About eleven o'clock on the night of the 24th of February, 1815, Serjeant James Roxter, of the regiment, who was returning from revenue duty, was shot at the head of his party (six mounted men) within two miles of Barliebrough.

1816 " tion in the field this day. The good condition " of the horses, the precision and celerity with " which the several movements were performed, " and the excellent system of interior economy " is highly creditable to Lieut.-Colonel Dunne, " who appears to be ably supported by the officers " under his command.

" Major-General Doyle is happy to observe the " same good system and regularity maintained in " the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS, which he had " the satisfaction to notice at the last half-yearly " inspection. The cleanly and soldier-like appear- " ance of the men, and the fine condition of the " horses, reflects much credit on Lieut.-Colonel " Dunne and the regiment at large."

This year the establishment was further reduced to 493 men and 333 horses.

1817 1818 The regiment continued in Ireland until the summer of 1818: previous to its embarkation for England it was inspected by Major-General Doyle, who issued the following order on the subject:—

" The appearance of the SEVENTH DRAGOON " GUARDS at the half-yearly inspection this day " does infinite credit to Lieut.-Colonel Dunne. " The movements in the field were performed with " great precision; the charges in squadrons and " in line were compact and rapid: and the horses " were in excellent condition. The interior eco- " nomy of the regiment is extremely good."

The regiment embarked at Waterford on the 20th and 22d of July, and landed at Biddeford two days afterwards. The head-quarters were subsequently established at Exeter.

In September, 1819, the regiment commenced its march for Carlisle; but on arriving at Barnsley, the route for Carlisle was countermanded, and the regiment was ordered to proceed to Preston in Lancashire, where it arrived on the 1st of October. In December, 1819, the clothing was altered from short coatées to long coats, with lace across the breast; the helmet with bear-skin crest was also introduced; and the colour of the pantaloons changed from blue-grey to dark grey. 1819

In the spring of 1820 the regiment marched for Scotland, and arrived at Piershill barracks near Edinburgh on the 1st of May. 1820

After remaining in Scotland twelve months the regiment returned to England, and was stationed at Nottingham and its vicinity; and on the 25th of August, 1821, the establishment was reduced to six troops,—each troop consisting of three officers, one serjeant-major, two serjeants, three corporals, one trumpeter, one farrier, forty-seven private men, and forty-two horses. 1821

In February, 1822, the regiment marched into Lancashire, and the head-quarters were established at Manchester. In July of the same year the regiment marched for Scotland, and arrived at Glasgow barracks on the 3d of August. While on the march a squadron under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Head was ordered to Edinburgh to assist in the duties to be performed during His Majesty's visit to Scotland: it proceeded to Glasgow after the King's departure. 1822

On the 24th of December, His Majesty appointed Lieut.-General Sir Robert Bolton, G.C.H., to the colonelcy of the SEVENTH DRAGOON

1822 GUARDS, in succession to General Wilford, deceased.

1823 The regiment remained at Glasgow until May, 1823, when the following order was received, bearing date the 24th of that month;—"Major-"General Sir Thomas Bradford having received "orders to put in motion for Ireland the SEVENTH "DRAGOON GUARDS, which have been so long "under his command, he cannot, in justice to the "corps, allow it to depart without expressing his "approbation of the correct and zealous manner in "which all duties have been performed by every in-"dividual in the regiment, as well as the very "orderly and soldier-like deportment of the men in "quarters; and the major-general requests Colonel "Dunne will be pleased to convey to the officers, "non-commissioned officers, and privates, these his "sentiments of their conduct during the long period "they have been stationed in North Britain."

Having embarked at Portpatrick on the 1st of June, the regiment arrived at Dundalk on the 5th; was inspected at that town by Lieut.-General Lord Combermere in October, and again in April,
1824 1824; and in June marched to Newbridge-barracks,
1825 where it remained until January, 1827, when it pro-
1826 ceeded to Dublin, and occupied Portobello barracks.
1827

The regiment remained at Dublin until April, when it embarked in two divisions for Liverpool, from whence it marched to Coventry and Birmingham, where it was stationed until the following
1828 spring, when it proceeded to Manchester; and in the autumn it was removed to York and Newcastle on Tyne. In this year the lace across the breast of the coat was discontinued, and the em-

broidered collar and sleeves adopted; the colour of 1828
the overalls was changed to dark blue, with a gold lace stripe.

York Minster having been set on fire on the 1829
morning of the 2d of February, 1829, by an incendiary, the four troops of the regiment immediately proceeded thither with the barrack engine to assist in extinguishing the fire, which was fortunately effected about four o'clock in the afternoon; and on the 10th of that month the following communication was received:—

"At a meeting of the Chapter, held in York "Minster on Tuesday, the 10th of February, 1829, "present the Dean and Residentiaries.

"Resolved unanimously, 'That the most grateful "thanks of the Chapter be offered to Major Clark, "the officers and privates of the Seventh Regiment "of Dragoon Guards, for their valuable services at "the time of the conflagration in York Minster.'

"To compliment so distinguished a regiment as "the Seventh Dragoon Guards on its order and dis-"cipline would be superfluous and nugatory; but it "may truly be remarked that there never was an oc-"casion when order and discipline were more con-"spicuous, or more useful, than in the conduct of "this regiment on the awful 2d of February, 1829."

A change of quarters took place in March and April, and the regiment was stationed at Ipswich and Norwich. An extensive fire having occurred at Norwich on the 30th of October, which the exertions of the troops contributed greatly in extinguishing, the public thanks of the court of mayoralty were communicated to the regiment, in the following terms.

1829 "Norwich.—At a Court of Mayoralty held at "the Guildhall on the 31st day of October, 1829.

"Resolved unanimously—'That the thanks of "this Court be, and they are hereby given, to the "officers and privates of the Seventh Dragoon "Guards, for the prompt, active, and effectual as- "sistance which they afforded at the fire last night "on the premises of Messrs. Squire and Hill.'"

1830 The regiment marched for Canterbury in April, 1830; two troops were detached on the 29th of that month to Rye, in Sussex, to assist the civil power: they commenced their march at eight o'clock in the evening, and arrived at Rye at two in the morning, a distance of thirty-five miles.

General Lord Hill reviewed four troops of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS at Canterbury, with the seventy-fifth regiment, and the reserve companies of the eighty-second, on the 5th of May, when his Lordship was pleased to express himself perfectly satisfied with the appearance of the men and horses, and with the correctness of their movements in the field.

On the 11th of June Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Kennedy Clark was appointed to the lieut.-colonelcy of the regiment, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Skinner Hancox, who retired from the service.

During the months of October, November, and
1831 December, 1830, and January, 1831, the regiment performed much extra duty, in consequence of the disturbed state of the southern counties of England. The agricultural labourers, assembling in large bodies during the night, destroyed thrashing machines, and burnt large quantities of corn,

straw, and farming property; and the SEVENTH 1831
DRAGOON GUARDS furnished patroles, and small parties in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, to assist the magistrates in suppressing these proceedings. At the same time detachments, varying in numbers from twenty men to a squadron, traversed the counties of Kent, Sussex, &c., in various directions, aud rendered effectual aid to the civil authorities in reducing the disaffected peasantry to obedience to the laws.

On the 28th of July, General Lord Hill, accompanied by the adjutant-general, quarter-master-general, and other distinguished officers, reviewed the regiment on the exercising ground at Canterbury, and his lordship was pleased to express his unqualified approbation of its appearance and discipline.

The SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS, having been appointed to attend the coronation of their majesties King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, marched from their different quarters on the 1st of September, arrived at Lambeth on the 3d, and formed part of the troops on duty on the 8th September, when their Majesties proceeded in state from St. James's palace to Westminster Abbey, and the ceremonial of the coronation took place. In commemoration of this event His Majesty was graciously pleased to present a gold coronation medal to Lieut.-Colonel A. K. Clark, the commanding officer of the regiment, accompanied by a letter expressive of His Majesty's approbation of the appearance of the troops on that occasion.

On the following day the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS, with the household brigade, Scots greys, ninth lancers, and a detachment of the royal horse

1831 artillery, the whole commanded by General the Marquis of Londonderry, were reviewed by his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, accompanied by the Queen, the Duke of Cumberland, and other distinguished personages.

The regiment left London on the 10th of September, and returned to Canterbury and Battle; but was suddenly recalled to the neighbourhood of London in the early part of November: the agitated state of the metropolis was, at this period, such as induced his Majesty to decline attending the banquet at Guildhall on the Lord Mayor's day. The regiment marched back to Canterbury, where it arrived on the 13th November; two troops were detached to Chatham.

1832 Numerous changes of quarters took place in the early part of 1832; and in March the head-quarters were removed from Canterbury to Dorchester.

1833 In January, 1833, the regiment marched to Bristol and embarked for Ireland; it landed at Dublin, (excepting two troops, which were forced by stormy weather to disembark at Waterford,) and marched to Newbridge, where it was inspected on the 29th of January by Lieut.-General Sir Hussey Vivian, commanding the forces in Ireland, who expressed his satisfaction at its appearance and discipline. The head-quarters were subsequently established at Ballincollig, which the regiment occupied, together with several detached stations, and it furnished numerous parties to aid the magistrates in preserving tranquillity in the collection of tithes, to which much opposition was shown by the Irish peasantry. While employed in these painful duties the troops supported

the administration of the laws with firmness, and by their mild demeanour gained the approbation of all parties. 1833

The disturbed state of Ireland caused the regiment much extra duty in the early part of 1834; and in April the head-quarters were removed to Cahir. The harassing services, before alluded to, were also frequent during the summer and autumn. On the 11th of October Lieut.-General Sir Hussey Vivian again inspected the regiment, and expressed his approbation of its appearance, discipline, and interior economy. 1834

Several strong parties were furnished in January, 1835, to preserve order at the contested elections for members of parliament; and the cheerful alacrity, firmness, and forbearance with which these duties were performed, elicited the approbation of the civil authorities. The lord-lieutenant declared, in an official communication,—"I feel "myself called upon to express the high sense I "entertain of the admirable conduct of both officers "and men, while employed in the performance of "a duty in its very nature harassing and unplea-"sant. According to all the reports which have "been under my cognizance, nothing could have ex-"ceeded their coolness, patience, and forbearance." When the detachment of the regiment returned from Cork, the commanding officer brought with him the following communication:— 1835

"*Assistant Adjutant General's Office,*
Cork, 25th January, 1835.

"SIR,

"Major General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot

1835 "cannot allow the detachment of the SEVENTH "DRAGOON GUARDS under your command to quit "this district without expressing to you his full ap- "probation of the regular and soldier-like manner "in which they turned out when called on, and at "the cheerful manner in which they performed "their duties during the county and city election "held at this place. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot re- "quests you will make these sentiments known to "Lieut.-Colonel Clark.

"(Signed) CHARLES TURNER, *Colonel*, A. A. G.

"*To the Officer commanding the Detachment of the Seventh Dragoon Guards, Cork.*"

In June a squadron of the regiment was employed at Carlow during the election for the county, and Lieut.-Colonel Clark commanded the cavalry and infantry engaged in assisting the civil power in preserving the public peace. Party spirit running very high, the duty proved particularly arduous and harassing, and the conduct of the troops was such as to elicit the following communications:—

"*Adjutant General's Office, Dublin, 20th June*, 1835.

"SIR,

"The election at Carlow having terminated, I "have received the commands of the major-general "commanding to convey to you his entire approba- "tion of the zeal and judgment you have displayed "in the various arrangements connected with the "disposal of the troops on this occasion.

"I am desired also by Sir Edward Blakeney to

" request that you will communicate to the officers, 1835
" non-commissioned officers and men, employed
" under your command, the great satisfaction he has
" derived from the assurance he has received from
" you, as well as from the civil authorities, of the
" perfect discipline and good conduct which have
" distinguished them throughout this election.

" (Signed) GEORGE D'AQUILAR,
D. A. G.

" *Lieut.-Col. Clark, K.H., Seventh Dragoon Guards, Carlow.*"

" *Carlow, 20th June*, 1835.

" SIR,

" I should consider myself very deficient as high
" sheriff of this county, were I not to return my
" best thanks to you, the officers, non-commissioned
" officers, and soldiers under your command during
" the late contested election, for your able support
" and prompt co-operation with me at all times
" during that contest. From the great excitement
" that prevailed, and from the very numerous body
" of persons that assembled at Carlow during the
" election, in my opinion, and that of the magistrates
" of the county,—excitement would have increased
" to a very alarming extent,—the peace of the town
" could not have been preserved,—and many lives
" would have been lost, were it not for your very
" excellent arrangements of the troops, your great
" exertions, and that of the officers, non-commis-
" sioned officers, and soldiers under your command.

" (Signed) J. H. EUSTACE,
High Sheriff, County of Carlow.

" *To Lieut.-Col. Clark, Seventh Dragoon Guards, commanding at Carlow.*"

1835 In July the regiment marched to Dublin, where it was inspected on the 12th of October, by Major-General Sir Edward Blakeney, the commander-in-chief in Ireland, who expressed himself highly satisfied with the discipline, drill, and interior management of the corps, and with the appearance and condition of the horses.

This year the black helmets with horse-hair crests were discontinued, and the regiment was supplied with brass helmets surmounted by a lion, and calculated to be worn either with or without a bear-skin crest.

1836 In March, 1836, Lieut.-General Sir Evan Lloyd, K. C. H., was appointed colonel of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS, in succession to General Sir Robert Bolton, deceased.

On the 30th of April the regiment exercised in the Phœnix park, in field day order, in presence of the general commanding-in-chief in Ireland, who expressed his approval of the manner in which the movements were executed, and his satisfaction at the general good conduct of the regiment during the period it had been under his immediate command. In May it embarked for England, and after landing at Liverpool, marched to Birmingham, Walsall, Kidderminster, and Clifton. At the half-yearly inspection in July, Major-General Sir Charles Dalbiac expressed himself highly satisfied with the corps.

1837 A change of quarters took place in April, 1837, and the regiment was stationed at York, Leeds, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. At the half yearly inspection on the 28th of August, Major-General

Sir Charles Dalbiac repeated his expressions of approbation of the appearance of the men and horses, and of the interior economy of the corps. 1837

In the summer of 1838 the regiment marched to Scotland, and occupied Piershill barracks, Edinburgh, where it was inspected on the 12th of July by Major-General Lord Greenock, K.C.B., commanding the forces in North Britain; and his Lordship was pleased to express his entire approbation of the appearance of the men and horses, and of the discipline and interior economy of the corps. 1838

In October, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, K.C.H., made a most minute inspection of the regiment, mounted and dismounted, on Portobello sands, and in Piershill barracks, after which he was pleased to observe (in presence of Major-General Lord Greenock) that the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS was the first regiment he inspected after his appointment as inspecting general of cavalry, and it was likely to be the last he should see in his official capacity; he therefore availed himself of that opportunity to express his entire approbation of the discipline, interior economy, and efficiency of the regiment during the eight years he had held that responsible situation.

On leaving Edinburgh, the following memorandum was received, bearing date the 14th of April, 1839: "Major-General Lord Greenock cannot "allow the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS to leave "Scotland without expressing to Lieut.-Colonel "Kennedy Clark,* and the officers of that regi- "ment, his very great regret at parting with a 1839

* Now Lieut.-Colonel Clark Kennedy.

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1839 " corps which has so perfectly acquired his esteem
" and regard, both in respect to their private rela-
" tions and their public duties. The appearance,
" discipline, and efficiency of the SEVENTH DRA-
" GOON GUARDS, afford very satisfactory proof of
" the zeal and attention with which the service is
" conducted by them in every department. The
" major-general at the same time requests that the
" non-commissioned officers and soldiers may be
" assured that he has fully appreciated their ex-
" cellent and soldier-like behaviour, on all occa-
" sions during the period the regiment has been
" under his command."

The regiment quitted Piershill barracks in April, and marched to Leeds, Halifax, Todmorden, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The foregoing pages contain an account of the formation and services of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS;—the heroic conduct of the regiment at the battles of the Boyne, Blenheim, Ramilies, and Malplaquet;—and its gallant behaviour at Dettingen and Warburg. These, and the numerous other occasions when it has been called upon to render most arduous and important services in Great Britain and Ireland, afford abundant proofs of the value of this corps to the sovereign and to the government of the country; and the readiness with which these services have been rendered, and the firmness, temper, and endurance with which the several duties have been performed, entitle the regiment to the gratitude of the public, and reflect honour on the officers and men who compose it, or who have at any time belonged to the corps.

SUCCESSION OF COLONELS

OF THE

SEVENTH, OR PRINCESS ROYAL'S REGIMENT

OF

DRAGOON GUARDS.

William Lord Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire.

Appointed 31st December, 1688.

Lord William Cavendish, son of the Earl of Devonshire, was born in January, 1640. Descending from a family ennobled for many generations, he possessed an hereditary spirit of magnificence and patriotism; and his natural abilities were so improved by education and travelling, that he was distinguished for gracefulness and gallantry, and was an ornament to the British court. He was one of the four young noblemen who bore the train of King Charles II. at the coronation in 1661.

His innate bravery was evinced, while serving as a volunteer on board the fleet under His Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the naval engagement off Harwich, on the 3rd of June, 1665; when the Dutch fleet was defeated, eighteen ships were taken, fourteen sunk, and several blown up. Bishop Burnet, speaking of his lordship, says, "he was ambitious, and had the courage of an hero;" and this quality was conspicuously displayed at

Paris in 1669, when, resenting the insult of three officers of the French guards, he had seven or eight swords drawn against him, and defended himself with resolution. He was a member of parliament for Derbyshire, and when he saw the predilection of the court to French councils, he presumed that papacy and arbitrary government were predetermined on, and he prepared himself for that noble opposition, in which he was so eminently distinguished afterwards. His speeches were called severe reflections, the more severe because true; yet satisfied that he had done his duty to his country faithfully, no frowns could daunt him, and he appeared at court with an air of assurance which he thought became his integrity. He was the firm friend of William Lord Russel, at whose trial he appeared boldly in court, and gave evidence in the prisoner's behalf; and when he saw his friend submitting to the hard sentence of death, he proposed to change clothes in prison, and remain in disguise until Lord Russel escaped.

Lord Cavendish had contracted an intimacy with Thomas Thynne, Esq., after whose assassination he pursued a legal vengeance on the murderers, and brought the immediate actors to condign punishment; and when the great abettor was acquitted, he charged the guilt of blood upon Count Coningsmark, and engaged to prove it in single combat.

On the decease of his father in 1684, he became fourth EARL OF DEVONSHIRE; and he retained his principles of opposition to papacy and arbitrary government in the reign of King James II. Some attempts were made to affright him, and one witness of rebellion was prepared against him, whose mouth he stopped by desiring to confront him. Having been insulted by Colonel Culpepper, he chastised the aggressor within the verge of the court with his cane, for which he was fined £30,000 by the Court of King's Bench, and imprisoned until the fine should be paid; but he quitted the prison and proceeded

to his seat at Chatsworth, where he gave a bond for the money, which had this providential discharge, "it was found among the papers of King James, and was given up by King William." His mother tendered in payment bonds and other acknowledgments for above £60,000, lent to King Charles I. and King Charles II. in their greatest extremities; but the popish party at court thought his lordship had forfeited all title to gratitude and equity.

Notwithstanding these difficulties he projected the splendid mansion at Chatsworth; where he remained in retirement during the most part of the short reign of James II.; and hearing with indignation of the advances to popery and arbitrary power, he engaged freely in drawing the eyes of the nobility and gentry towards the Prince of Orange. The King, upon the first alarm from Holland, had a jealousy of his lordship above any other peer, and sent for him to court, that a strict watch might be kept on his proceedings; but he excused his attendance. He also declined an invitation to enter the King's service; and concerted measures in favour of the Revolution with the Earl of Danby, the Lord Delamere, Sir Scroop How, and other persons of quality and interest. From among the men his lordship raised in favour of the Prince of Orange, a regiment of horse was formed, which now bears the title of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS, of which corps his lordship was appointed colonel.

In his speeches in the house of lords he argued boldly for the elevation of the Prince of Orange to the Throne. In Febuary, 1689, he was appointed a member of the privy council; in March he was constituted lord lieutenant of Derbyshire, also lord steward of their Majesties' household; and in April he was elected a knight companion of the most noble order of the garter. At the coronation of King William and Queen Mary he was lord high steward of England for the day, and carried the regal crown; in this solemnity, his person, port, and habit were so very

graceful, that they adorned the procession and made the regalia appear more illustrious.

Not designing to take any part in military services, he was succeeded in the colonelcy of his regiment by Meinhardt Count de Schomberg. He accompanied the King to the congress at the Hague in January, 1691: and in May, 1694, he was created Marquis of Harrington and DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. On the accession of Queen Anne his grace was continued in his high office, and he bore the crown at her Majesty's coronation. He was active in securing the Protestant succession; and he was one of the commissioners to treat of the union between England and Scotland. The decease of his grace occurred in August, 1707; and a short account of his life was published in 1708 by Doctor White Kennett, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and afterwards Bishop of Peterborough.

MEINHARDT COUNT DE SCHOMBERG.

Appointed 10th April, 1690.

MEINHARDT COUNT DE SCHOMBERG (son of the celebrated Frederick de Schomberg, who rose to the rank of marshal in France, was created an English peer by the title of Duke Schomberg, and was killed at the battle of the Boyne) was honored with the dignity of COUNT of the Roman empire, and acquired the reputation of an efficient military officer previously to his arrival in England. King William III. conferred upon him the colonelcy of the Earl of Devonshire's regiment of horse, and appointed him to the command of the cavalry in Ireland, where he served under his Majesty, and distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne. He was elevated to the peerage of Ireland in April, 1691, by the title of DUKE OF LEINSTER; and in 1692 he commanded a body of troops designed to make a descent on the coast of France. "We had," observed Captain Parker, who served in the expedition,

"the grand fleet of England and Holland to attend us; "but, as the famous sea-fight of La Hogue, in which the "naval force of France was in a great measure destroyed, "had been fought but three weeks before, the French "court expected a descent, and had drawn a great number "of regular troops and militia to the coast, which we "found so strongly guarded in all parts, that, in a council "of war, neither admirals nor generals were for landing "the troops." He afterwards joined the army in Flanders with fifteen regiments of foot.

On the decease of his brother Charles, who died in Italy in 1693, of wounds received at the battle of Marsaglia, he succeeded to the title of DUKE SCHOMBERG; he performed the duties of inspecting general of cavalry; and in 1695 he was appointed commander-in-chief, which he held until 1702. In 1703 he was promoted to the local rank of general in the peninsula, and appointed to the command of a body of troops sent to Portugal, to assist in placing Archduke Charles of Austria on the throne of Spain by force of arms. Bishop Burnet states:—"The Duke of Schomberg was a better officer in "the field than in the cabinet; he did not enough know "how to prepare for a campaign; he was both too inactive "and too haughty; so it was thought necessary to send "another to command." The disasters which attended the campaign in Portugal appear, however, to have arisen more from the tardiness, inexperience, and pertinacity of the Portuguese generals, than from the want of capacity in the Duke Schomberg, who solicited to be recalled.

He was honoured with the order of the Garter; and dying in July, 1719, he was buried with great state in the Duke of Ormond's vault in King Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster Abbey.

CHARLES MARQUIS OF HARWICH.

Appointed 27th January, 1711.

CHARLES DE SCHOMBERG, son of Meinhardt Duke

Schomberg, was born in December, 1683, and in January, 1711, he succeeded his father in the colonelcy of the EIGHTH HORSE, now SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS. He was of a weak constitution, and died of consumption, on the road between Chester and London, on his return from Ireland, in October, 1713.

CHARLES SYBOURG.

Appointed 12th October, 1713.

CHARLES DE SIBOURG, a gentleman of French extraction and a Protestant, entered the English army soon after the Revolution in 1688, and proved a brave and meritorious officer. In 1694 he was promoted to the rank of major; he was subsequently appointed to the lieut.-colonelcy of the EIGHTH HORSE, now SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS, from which time he discontinued the *de* in his name, which was afterwards spelt Sybourg. He commanded the EIGHTH HORSE at the battles of Schellenberg, Blenheim, and Ramilies; and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general on the 1st of January, 1707. In 1708 he commanded a brigade of cuirassiers at the battle of *Oudenarde;* in 1710, he was promoted to the rank of major-general; and he succeeded the Earl of Orrery in the colonelcy of a newly-raised regiment of foot on the 8th of December of the same year. He commanded a brigade under the Duke of Marlborough during the campaign of 1711. On the decease of the Marquis of Harwich, he obtained the colonelcy of the EIGHTH HORSE, which he retained until 1720. He was also governor of Fort William in Scotland; and it was reported that he amassed a fortune of £80,000. He died in January, 1733.

JOHN LIGONIER.

Appointed 18th July, 1720.

JOHN LIGONIER entered the army in the beginning of the year 1703; and in numerous battles and sieges during the wars of Queen Anne he gave presage of those

bright qualities which eventually raised him to the highest military rank, and procured him a celebrity seldom equalled. In 1711 he obtained the rank of colonel in the army; and in 1716 he was appointed lieut.-colonel of the fourth horse, now third dragoon guards. He served as adjutant general to the expedition to Vigo, under Viscount Cobham, in 1719; and in the following year he was promoted to the colonelcy of the EIGHTH HORSE, which corps he brought into a high state of discipline and efficiency. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in 1735; and he held an appointment on the staff of Ireland: in 1739 he was promoted to the rank of major-general: in 1742 he was placed on the staff of the army sent to Flanders under the Earl of Stair: he obtained the rank of lieut.-general in the following year; and his distinguished gallantry at the battle of Dettingen attracted the attention of King George II., who constituted him a knight banneret under the royal standard.

Continuing to serve on the continent, he acquired new honours at the battle of Fontenoy, where he set a noble example of valour and magnanimity worthy of imitation. He commanded the British troops at the battle of Roucoux in 1746, and evinced great talent; in 1747 he commanded the cavalry at the battle of Val, where he charged at the head of the Scots Greys, had his horse killed under him, and was taken prisoner.

In 1749 he was removed to the second dragoon guards, and in 1753 to the royal horse guards. In 1757 he was created a peer of Ireland by the title of VISCOUNT LIGONIER; he was appointed commander-in-chief and colonel of the first foot guards in the same year; and in 1759 he was constituted master-general of the ordnance. His lordship was subsequently promoted to the rank of field marshal; was created a peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Ligonier in 1763; and was advanced to the dignity of EARL LIGONIER in 1766. After serving the crown faithfully a period of sixty-seven years, he

died on the 28th of April, 1770, at the advanced age of ninety-one.

Sir John Mordaunt, K.B.

Appointed 24th July, 1749.

John Mordaunt entered the army in August, 1721, and after a progressive service of several years he was appointed captain and lieut.-colonel in the third foot guards. In January, 1741, he was promoted to the colonelcy of a newly-raised regiment which was numbered the fifty-eighth (now forty-seventh) foot, from which he was promoted to the eighteenth foot in 1742; and in June, 1745, he obtained the rank of brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade of infantry at the disastrous battle of Falkirk, fought on the 17th of January, 1746, and his distinguished conduct was commended by Lieut.-General Hawley in his public despatches. He also held an appointment in the army commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and was sent in pursuit of the rebels from Stirling, with two regiments of dragoons and the Campbell highlanders. At the battle of Culloden he commanded a brigade of infantry, and gained additional reputation; and he also signalized himself at the battle of Val in 1747. His meritorious conduct was rewarded, in the autumn of the same year, with the rank of major-general; he was also appointed colonel of the twelfth dragoons in December; and was removed in July, 1749, to the Fourth Irish Horse, (now Seventh Dragoon Guards,) and in November following to the tenth dragoons. He was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general in 1754; and to that of general in 1770. He was also rewarded with the dignity of a knight companion of the most honorable military order of the Bath; and the government of Berwick. He died at Bevis-mount, near Southampton, on the 23d of October, 1780, at the age of eighty-three years.

HENRY DE GRANGUE.

Appointed 1st November, 1749.

THIS OFFICER entered the army in the reign of William III., two years before the peace of Ryswick. He served in the wars of Queen Anne, and was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the royal regiment of dragoons. When the contest respecting the succession to the throne of Hungaria and Bohemia involved Europe in another war, he was appointed colonel of a newly-raised regiment which was numbered the sixtieth foot, his commission bearing date the 21st of January, 1741. On the 1st of April, 1743, he was removed to the ninth dragoons, and in November, 1749, he obtained the colonelcy of the FOURTH IRISH HORSE, (now SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS,) which he retained until his decease in June, 1754.

THE HONORABLE HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY.

Appointed 8th July, 1754.

THE HONORABLE HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, second son of Lord Conway and brother of Francis Earl of Hertford, was appointed lieutenant in the first foot guards in 1737, captain and lieut.-colonel in 1741, and in 1746 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland and promoted to the colonelcy of the fifty-ninth (now forty-eighth) foot. He was removed to the thirty-fourth foot in 1749, to the thirteenth dragoons in 1751, and to the FOURTH HORSE in 1754. In 1756 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and in 1759 to that of lieut.-general, and he was removed to the royal dragoons in the same year. He commanded a division of the allied army in Germany under the Duke of Brunswick in 1761; and the British forces in Germany were placed under his orders during the absence of the Marquis of Granby. He was also one of the grooms of the bedchamber to his Majesty, and a member of parliament;

and having voted against ministers on the great question of military warrants, in 1764, he resigned his court appointment and military commands; but in 1768 he was appointed colonel of the fourth dragoons. In 1770 he succeeded the Marquis of Granby in the colonelcy of the royal regiment of horse guards; in 1772 he was promoted to the rank of general, and in 1782 to be commander-in-chief of the army; in 1793 he was promoted to the rank of field marshal. He died in 1795, at which period he was eldest general officer, and first field marshal in the army.

PHILIP HONEYWOOD.

Appointed 5th April, 1759.

PHILIP HONEYWOOD entered the army in 1735, and was appointed major of the third dragoons in 1741. He proceeded with his regiment to Flanders in 1742, and evinced signal gallantry at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, where his regiment engaged the French household troops and suffered severely: Major Honeywood received five wounds, and being thought dead he was stripped by some plunderers, and lay in that state six hours on the field of battle. He subsequently revived, and, having recovered of his wounds, was at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745. The rebellion having broken out in Scotland in the autumn of the same year, he returned with his regiment to England, and being employed in the pursuit of the highlanders, overtook the rear-guard on Clifton-moor, when a sharp action ensued, in which he displayed his wonted bravery, and was wounded in the shoulder. In March, 1752, he was promoted to the rank of colonel in the army; and in 1755 King George II. rewarded him with the colonelcy of the twentieth foot; from which he was removed in May of the following year to the ninth dragoons. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in May 1758; and in 1759 he was appointed colonel of the FOURTH HORSE.

During the seven years' war, this meritorious officer commanded a brigade of cavalry in Germany under the Duke of Brunswick, and performed a distinguished part in many skirmishes and general engagements; particularly at the battle of Warburg, on the 31st of July, 1760, when he led his own regiment to the charge with signal gallantry: the enemy was overthrown, the most dreadful slaughter followed, and many of the French were drowned in attempting to escape across the river Dymel. In December of the same year he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general; and, continuing to serve in Germany, he acquired great celebrity, and was commended by the commander-in-chief in his public despatches. After his return to England he was advanced to the rank of general; and a vacancy occurring in the colonelcy of the third dragoon guards in 1782, King George III. conferred that appointment on this distinguished veteran.

General Honeywood was many years governor of Hull; he was also member of parliament for Appleby: and died on the 20th of January, 1785.

STUDHOLME HODGSON.

Appointed 7th June, 1782.

STUDHOLME HODGSON, after serving several years in the army, in which he had acquired the character of a zealous and efficient officer, was appointed, in 1745, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, whom he attended at the battles of Fontenoy and Culloden. In February, 1747, he obtained the command of a company in the first foot guards with the rank of lieut.-colonel, and on the 30th of May, 1756, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the fiftieth foot. He obtained the rank of major-general in June, 1759, and in October following he was removed to the colonelcy of the fifth foot. He was advanced to the rank of lieut.-general in 1761, and appointed to the command of the land forces of an expedition against

Belle-Isle, a French island in the Bay of Biscay off the coast of Brittany, which was found like one vast fortress, —the little which nature had left undone by rocks and crags, having been supplied by art, and great difficulties had to be overcome. The grenadiers climbed up a steep rock and repulsed a body of French troops; the cannon were landed and dragged up the precipices; the lines which covered the town of Palais were carried, and the siege of the citadel commenced. The estimation in which Lieut.-General Hodgson's services were held, may be seen in the following copy of a letter to that officer from the secretary of state, William PITT, the afterwards celebrated EARL OF CHATHAM.

"SIR—I cannot let Captain Rooke go away without "adding to my office letter the particular expressions of "a private man's warm sense of the great service you "have done your King and country. The merit of "persevering through so many and so great difficulties "can never be enough applauded, and I have the pleasure "to assure you, that His Majesty feels it in the full "extent. Accept my sincerest congratulations on an "event so full of honour to yourself and to those under "your command, and believe me that no man can wish "more truly than myself, that, through the course of "your life, you may experience in your consideration, "and in your fortune, the just effects of his Majesty's "gracious sense of such distinguished zeal for his service."

"I am, &c.

"W. PITT.

"*May y^e* 1*st*, 1761."

The siege of the citadel was prosecuted with vigour, and in June, the governor, the Chevalier St. Croix, was forced to surrender. Lieut.-General Hodgson received the expressions of the King's approbation for this distinguished service; and also the following private communication from the secretary of state:—

"DEAR SIR—I cannot let my office letter go away

" without accompanying it with a line in my own hand
" to express my true joy at the happy news you have
" sent us, and to congratulate you on the completion of
" so important and critical an operation, which must ever
" be remembered to your honour, and by no one more
" sincerely and gratefully than by myself. I am parti-
" cularly happy that you have been able to close the
" scene without the effusion of blood which an assault
" must have been attended with.

" I am, &c.,

" *St. James's Square,* " W. PITT.
" *June y^e* 18*th*, 1761."

These successes were rewarded with the government of Forts George and Augustus. In 1768 he was removed to the fourth foot; in 1778 he was promoted to the rank of general; and in 1782 he obtained the colonelcy of the FOURTH IRISH HORSE, which, while under his command, obtained the title of PRINCESS ROYAL'S DRAGOON GUARDS. In 1789, he was removed to the eleventh light dragoons; and on the 30th of July, 1796, he was promoted to the rank of field marshal. He enjoyed this elevated rank two years; and died in the autumn of 1798, at the advanced age of ninety years.

SIR CHARLES GREY, K.B.

Appointed 17*th March*, 1789.

CHARLES GREY, fourth son of Sir Henry Grey, Baronet, entered the army in the reign of King George II., and was promoted to the command of a company in the twentieth foot on the 31st of May, 1755. In 1758 his regiment proceeded to Germany, and he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Duke of Brunswick, in which capacity he served in 1759 at the glorious battle of Minden, where he was wounded. In 1761, he was appointed lieut.-colonel commandant of the ninety-eighth regiment, which was then newly raised, and was disbanded after the peace

of Fontainbleau, when he was placed on half-pay. In 1772 he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and appointed aide-de-camp to King George III., who conferred on him the colonelcy of the twenty-eighth foot in March, 1777, and promoted him to the rank of major-general in August following. In 1782 he obtained the dignity of a knight of the Bath; was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general, and appointed commander-in-chief in America; but the war was terminated before he had an opportunity of proceeding thither. In 1787 he was removed to the eighth dragoons; and in 1789 he obtained the colonelcy of the PRINCESS ROYAL'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

In 1793 Sir Charles Grey was appointed to the command of an expedition to the West Indies; but while the armament was preparing, the Duke of York raised the siege of Dunkirk, and the French menaced Ostend and Nieuport. The troops sailed for Flanders, and by his timely arrival Sir Charles Grey preserved the two fortresses from the power of the enemy. He subsequently proceeded to the West Indies, and the islands of Martinico, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe were captured: and his services were recompensed with the government of Dumbarton, and the colonelcy of the twentieth, or Jamaica, regiment of light dragoons, by commission dated the 4th of November, 1795. After his return to England he was promoted to the rank of general, sworn of the privy-council, re-appointed colonel of the eighth dragoons, and placed in command of the troops stationed in the southern district, to repel the projected French invasion. In 1799 he was appointed colonel of the third dragoons. At length, being worn out with age and active service, he retired to his country seat to pass the remainder of his days in the bosom of his family. His services were not forgotten by his sovereign, who created him BARON GREY DE HOWICK in 1801; and advanced him, in 1806, to the dignity of Viscount Howick and EARL GREY: he held also the government of the island of Guernsey. His

decease occurred on the 14th of November, 1807, at his seat called Fallowden, near Alnwick, in Northumberland

Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B.

Appointed 5th November, 1795.

This distinguished officer commenced his military career as cornet in the third dragoon guards in 1756; in 1762 he was appointed captain in the third horse, (now sixth dragoon guards,) and was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the regiment in 1773. Under his vigilant care and attention to all the duties of commanding officer, his regiment became distinguished as an efficient cavalry corps; and he was rewarded with the rank of colonel in the army in 1780; in the following year he was appointed colonel of the 103d regiment, or King's Irish infantry, which corps was disbanded at the peace in 1783. In 1787 he was promoted to the rank of major-general; and in September, 1790, he was appointed colonel of the sixty-ninth regiment, from which he was removed in 1792 to the sixth foot.

On the breaking out of the war with France in 1793, he was promoted to the local rank of lieut.-general on the continent, and he held a command under the Duke of York, in Flanders. In this service he highly signalized himself, and his conduct was spoken of in the warmest terms of commendation in his Royal Highness's despatches; particularly his gallantry at the battle of Cateau on the 26th of April, 1794, and in the general attack made on the French posts on the 17th of May, following. He also took an active and distinguished part in conducting the unfortunate retreat through Holland, and was wounded before Nimeguen on the 27th of October, 1794.

Shortly after his return to England he was sent with an expedition to the West Indies, to complete the deliverance of the French West India islands from the power of the republican government, and to reduce to obedience the insurgents in the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada.

In this service he had distinguished success: he took Grenada,—obtained possession of the settlements of Demerara and Essequibo,—completed the capture of St. Lucia and St. Vincent,—and afterwards reduced the Spanish colony in the island of Trinidad, and placed it under the dominion of the British crown. In the mean time he had been appointed to the colonelcy of the PRINCESS ROYAL'S DRAGOON GUARDS, and created a knight of the Bath: and in November, 1796, he was removed to the command of the Scots Greys: his distinguished merit was also rewarded with the appointment of lieut.-governor of the Isle of Wight, and the government of Forts George and Augustus.

In 1799 he was selected to command the first division of the Anglo-Russian army destined to attempt the deliverance of Holland from the power of France; and in effecting a landing on the 27th of August,—in repulsing the troops assembled to oppose him,—and in gaining possession of the fort of the Helder, which was followed by the surrender of the Dutch fleet, he evinced the abilities of a consummate general and the valour of an hero. He was also successful in the action of the Zyp on the 10th of September:—after the arrival of the Duke of York he commanded a division under His Royal Highness with reputation; and in the accounts of the engagements which followed, his conduct was mentioned in terms of the highest praise.

After his return from Holland he was appointed to the command of an expedition sent into the Mediterranean; he captured Malta, and appeared before Cadiz; but an epidemic disease raging in the city at the time, the attempt on this fortress was desisted in for fear of infection. He subsequently directed his course towards Egypt, with the view of driving the French army from that country; and while the fleet anchored in the bay of Marmorice, in Asiatic Turkey, he arranged a plan of co-operation with the Turks. In February, 1801, he again put to sea,

and on the 8th of March he effected a landing in the bay of Aboukir, and defeated a body of French troops; on the 13th he drove the French from their position beyond Mandora Tower, on which occasion he had a horse shot under him; and on the 19th Fort Aboukir capitulated. On the 21st of the same month he repulsed a furious attack of the enemy on the position which he occupied near Alexandria, and during the action he received a mortal wound which deprived his king and country of his most valuable services. He appears to have been wounded in the early part of the day, but continued in the field giving his orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character, till after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood, and died on the 28th March, 1801.

Thus fell one of the most honorable military men whose lives have been commemorated in history. His character was held up to the admiration of the army in general orders, in which it was observed,—"The illustrious example of their commander cannot fail to have made an "indelible impression on the gallant troops, at whose head, "crowned with victory and glory, he terminated his honorable career: and His Majesty trusts that a due contemplation of the talents and virtues, which he uniformly "displayed in the course of his valuable life, will for ever "endear the memory of SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY to the "British army. His steady observance of discipline,—"his ever watchful attention to the health and wants of "his troops,—the persevering and unconquerable spirit "which marked his military career,—the splendour of "his actions in the field, and the heroism of his death, "are worthy the imitation of all who desire, like him, a "life of honour and a death of glory."

Sir William Medows, K.B.

Appointed 2nd November, 1796.

The early services of this distinguished officer are connected with the Fourth Horse, now Seventh Dragoon Guards, in which corps he was appointed captain in March, 1764, and major on the 1st of October, 1766. He was appointed lieut.-colonel of the fifth foot in 1769, was removed to the twelfth light dragoons in 1773, and to the fifty-fifth foot in 1775. While serving with his regiment in North America he evinced that valour, magnanimity, and military skill, which were afterwards more fully devoloped in the West and also the East Indies. He was again removed to the lieut.-colonelcy of the fifth foot in 1777, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Walcott, who died of wounds received at the battle of Germantown in Pennsylvania. He commanded the fifth during the long and hazardous retreat from Philadelphia to New York; and having been appointed to act as brigadier-general, he proceeded with the expedition under Major-General Grant to the West Indies. He commanded the reserve, consisting of the fifth foot, grenadiers, and light infantry, at the attack of St. Lucia in December, 1778; and having seized on the post of La Vigie, he evinced signal intrepidity in defending it against the attacks of a French force of very superior numbers: though severely wounded early in the day, he refused to quit his post, and finding his ammunition nearly expended, he drew up his men in front of their colours, and waving his sword, exclaimed, "Soldiers, as "long as you have a bayonet to point against an enemy's "breast, defend these colours." They did so, and secured the conquest of St. Lucia.

His distinguished bravery was rewarded in 1780 with the colonelcy of the eighty-ninth regiment: and in 1781 he was promoted to the local rank of major-general in the East Indies, where he acquired numerous laurels under the Marquis Cornwallis. He was promoted to the rank

of major-general in 1782; obtained the colonelcy of the seventy-third highland regiment in 1786; and his meritorious services procured him the honour of bearing the insignia of a knight companion of the Bath. In 1792 he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general; in 1796 he obtained the colonelcy of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS; and in 1798 he was advanced to the rank of general. He was also governor of Hull, and a member of the privy council in Ireland. His decease occurred on the 20th of November, 1813.

RICHARD RICH WILFORD.

Appointed 20th November, 1813.

THIS OFFICER was appointed ensign in the second foot in October 1770, and in December joined his regiment at Gibraltar, where he remained until the winter of 1775, when he returned to England. In the spring of 1777 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Burgoyne, whom he attended in the difficult and dangerous service of forcing his passage with a small body of troops from Canada to Albany; he was present at the actions on the 19th of September and 9th of October; and returned to England in 1778. He obtained the command of a company in the second foot in March, 1778; was on duty with his regiment in London during the riots in 1780; and in 1782 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Burgoyne, then commander-in-chief in Ireland, when he exchanged to the ninth dragoons, and obtained in the following year the majority of the third dragoons. He continued at his post of duty in Ireland until 1789, when he was appointed lieut.-colonel of the eighth dragoons, and in April, 1794, he exchanged to the third dragoon guards, which corps was then serving under the Duke of York in Flanders. He proceeded to the continent, was present at the action near Tournay on the 23rd of May, and commanded a brigade of cavalry under his Royal Highness until September, when he was appointed

brigadier-general in the West Indies. He embarked with a body of light cavalry for St. Domingo in October; and he was present at several partial attacks on the out-posts at Port-au-Prince; but returned to England in 1796. He had previously been appointed aide-de-camp to King George III., and colonel of the York Hussars; and in 1797 he was appointed brigadier-general on the staff of Ireland, where he was appointed major-general on the 1st of January, 1798, and served during the rebellion of that year. In August he returned to England and was placed on the staff in command of a brigade of light cavalry, which he held until the peace of 1802; when the York Hussars were disbanded. In 1803 he was placed on the staff of the western district; and in the following year he was appointed colonel of the twenty-fifth light dragoons. He was removed from the western district on his promotion to lieut.-general in 1805; in 1813 he was appointed colonel of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS; and in 1814 he was advanced to the rank of general. He died in 1822.

SIR ROBERT BOLTON, G.C.H.

Appointed 24th December, 1822.

ROBERT BOLTON was appointed ensign in the sixty-seventh regiment in 1782; in the following year he was removed to the thirteenth light dragoons, in which corps he rose to the rank of major, and embarked with his regiment for the West Indies in 1795. He was ordered to North America on a particular service, where he remained until the spring of 1797, when he returned to his regiment, and he obtained the lieut.-colonelcy by purchase in June following. The thirteenth light dragoons returned from the West Indies a mere skeleton in 1798; and Lieut.-Colonel Bolton repeatedly received the thanks of the commander-in-chief for the zeal and ability he evinced in obtaining recruits and horses, and in bringing his corps into a state of efficiency. In 1805

he was appointed aide-de-camp to King George III. with the rank of colonel; and in the same year he superintended the formation of the cavalry of the German legion, for the performance of which service he received the approbation of their Royal Highnesses the Prince Regent and the Duke of York, and he obtained the appointment of inspector of the German cavalry in 1806: he was appointed brigadier-general in 1808 and major-general in 1810: he was appointed inspecting general of the cavalry upon the staff of Great Britain on the 12th June, 1815, which appointment he held until the 12th August, 1819, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general: in 1817 he received the honour of knighthood, and he was subsequently invested with the insignia of the Hanoverian Guelphic order: in 1822 he obtained the colonelcy of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS; he was also one of the equerries to King George IV.; and a member of the consolidated board of general officers. He died in March, 1836.

SIR EVAN LLOYD, K.C.H.

Appointed 18th March, 1836.

Estimated charge of the SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS for the present military year 1839, of 366 days, at an establishment of 28 officers, 31 non-commissioned officers and trumpeters, 304 rank and file, and 271 horses.

	Per Day.			Per Year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Colonel	0	0	0	900	0	0
1 Lieut.-Colonel	1	3	0	420	18	0
2 Majors, each 19s. 3d.	1	18	6	704	11	0
6 Captains, each 14s. 7d.	4	7	6	1601	5	0
6 Lieutenants, each 9s.	2	14	0	988	4	0
6 Cornets, each 8s.	2	8	0	878	8	0
1 Paymaster	0	12	6	228	15	0
1 Adjutant	0	10	0	183	0	0
1 Quarter-master	0	8	6	155	11	0
1 Surgeon	0	13	0	237	18	0
1 Assistant Surgeon	0	8	6	155	11	0
1 Veterinary Surgeon	0	8	0	146	8	0
1 Reg. Serjeant-Major	0	3	6	64	1	0
6 Troop Serjeant-Majors, each 3s.	0	18	0	329	8	0
6 Staff Serjeants, each 2s. 2d.	0	13	0	237	18	0
12 Troop Serjeants, each 2s. 2d.	1	6	0	475	16	0
1 Trumpet-Major	0	2	2	39	13	0
5 Trumpeters, each 1s. 7d.	0	7	11	144	17	6
6 Farriers, each 1s. 3d.	0	7	6	137	5	0
18 Corporals, each 1s. 7½d.	1	9	3	535	5	6
280 Privates, each 1s. 3d.	17	10	0	6405	0	0
Total Pay	38	8	10	14969	13	0
Allowance to Troop Officers, Captains, Riding-master, and for Farriery	..	..	..	773	1	6
Agency	..	..	..	199	0	9
Clothing	..	..	..	1453	0	0
Total	..	..	..	17394	15	3

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SEVENTH

OR

PRINCESS ROYAL'S

DRAGOON GUARDS.

1838.